The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 70 BOMBAY: TUESDAY MARCH 23, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915				
27th March.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April.	Arabia	8000		10000
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		11000
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	
1st May	Persia	8000		

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

T. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shoma Maru	B. Fukuya	2987	18th March	28th March
Yamagawa Maru	K. Higo	3238	31st March	11th April
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	13th April	25th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
at, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636		5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	6*5	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"DWARKA,"	1,695,	Thursday, 25th	March	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 26th	March	Direct
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday, 29th	March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 25th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons on 25th Mar. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Charbar Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, about 4th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier
Bombay.
23rd March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	827
Bombay to Port Said	446	877
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915
AT
CORNAGLIA'S
Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA.
Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

Free! Free! Free!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
20/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C. 6

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND)
B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM

or magnetism developed by a current of electricity is of the most common occurrence. The extensive use of electricity at the present time necessitates the accommodation of electrical generators and motors with which we are in daily contact—in the house, office workshop or on Motor Cars and from which radiate waves of magnetism apt to affect any article of steel which may be brought within the magnetic field.

It is well known that an article of steel when brought near the poles of a magnet becomes itself charged with magnetism and although apparata for demagnetising are in use, it has been found that a small amount of residual magnetism is invariably retained.

No more delicate piece of workmanship than the mechanism of a watch can be imagined, and as the steel of which these parts are usually made is particularly susceptible to magnetic influence, watches are frequently rendered useless as reliable timekeepers through the finely balanced parts becoming charged with magnetism and exerting consequently an attracting influence on each other. It has been our experience as watchmakers that a considerable number of watches brought to us for repair have been electro-magnetised and it is with the purpose of obviating the inconvenience caused by magnetised watches that we have introduced our

NON-MAGNETIC WATCH

in which all parts likely to be affected are made of a special palladium alloy.

As a test, we recently placed one of our Non-Magnetic watches on a bi-pole dynamo generating 200 amperes at 80 volts for five hours. The watch was in no way affected and although one month has elapsed since the test was made, the watch has shown a variation of 25 seconds only.

PRICES:

Nickel Silver Crystal Face	Rs. 15-0	Silver Hunting	Rs. 28-0
Silver Crystal Face	„ 25-0	„ Half Hunting	„ 30-0

Each watch is supplied in the usual watch case and a written guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secritary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

FREE, FREE.—2-3 feet Calendars for 1915, are sent to any address on receipt of one anna Postage Stamps. Apply to—
THE NATIONAL STORES TRADING CO.,
5784 228/2 Strand Road, Calcutta.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 882

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ONE FULL COTTON PRESS in working order with finishers Engine, and other machinery referring the press. Apply to the down mentioned address.
SETH MISRIMAL MUTHRALALL,
5806 Bankers, Rutlam.

WANTED a GRADUATE with Physics, Chemistry or a B.Sc., for an up-country High School, Board, lodging free to a Parsee. Apply sharp with terms to Box No. 101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5808

WANTED— CHILDREN'S TRAINED NURSE to take charge of child 18 months old. Previous experience and good references necessary. Reasonable salary—comfortable home. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5788

WANTED for Railway Hospital, Khargpur, B. N. Ry. (1) Nursing Sister, salary Rs. 200 per month. (2) Two Nurses, Rs 180 per month. Free quarters—Applications to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Garden Reach, Calcutta. 3313

WANTED—AGENTS and dealers on good commission and salary for the sale of Electric and Acetyline lamps, novelties, watches, clocks and stationery, etc.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER,
National Stores Trading Co.,
5784 228/2, Strand Road, Calcutta.

GOOD SENIOR READERS REQUIRED for permanent and temporary establishment of the Government Central Branch Press, Simla. Only experienced senior readers need apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to—
C. T. LETTON,
Superintendent,
Government Central Branch Press,
3311 Simla.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN LADY as GOVERNESS for 3 little boys. (Trained nurse kept). Lady required to educate and take over entire charge of children, and separate establishment Liberal salary according to qualifications. Good references and experience essential. Must be of cheerful disposition, and fond of children. Only Europeans need apply. Apply to—
THE NAWAB OF SACHIN,
5788 Dumas (Via Surat).

WANTED TWO PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH,—one for Prince of Wales College, Jammu, and the other for Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, Kashmir. Pay Rs. 500—50—700 and house allowance Rs. 50 pm. Applicants will have to teach English upto M.A. standard of the Punjab University. Only Europeans and Graduates of English University should apply. Appointment will in the first instance be on probation for one year to be confirmed on satisfactory work. For termination of service two months' notice on either side necessary.
Applications stating age, qualifications and attested copies of testimonials should be sent to THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, Jammu and Kashmir Jammu.
By Order,
R. D. PANDE,
Secretary, Education,
Jammu and Kashmir State.

WANTED.

WANTED by a young man who is honest Position as COLLECTOR of RENTS, etc. Apply to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3219

WANTED a LAW SUPERINTENDENT. Pay Rs. 300—20—400.—Apply to GENERAL-MANAGER RAJ DARBHANGA, Darbhanga. 3314

WANTED a SHOWY ARAB HORSE broken to harness. Price no consideration. Apply to Box No. 219, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5826

WANTED a NURSE for LYING-IN-HOSPITAL Small) Must have first class references. Pay according to qualification. "Must live on Premises." Apply to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5830

WANTED.—Couple or gentleman to occupy two unfurnished rooms, bath room, E. L. and F. without kitchen in Modern flat. Taj Hotel vicinity, from 1st April, rent Rs. 60 with L. and F. Apply to Box No. 220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5824

WANTED a HEAD MISTRESS and a Kindergarten Mistress. Must be trained and certificated. Salaries Rs. 80 and 70 respectively, rising to 100 and 80.—Apply ASSISTANT ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Sirsa, Punjab. 3312

WANTED 2 chums, or married couple for well furnished bedroom and bathroom, with good board, Elec. Lts. and Fans Wodehouse Road, Rs. 160 each. Also good single room and bath, Rs. 190. House very convenient and central. Apply to Box No 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3380

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

BONA-FIDE SALE.—THURSDAY, 25th inst., at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Valuable household furniture, etc., of Sir James Begbie, Kt., CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers. 5835

309 YEARS OLD KORAN, dated 1024 Hizri, (foolscap size) specially written for Noor Jehan Begum. Price £100 open to reasonable offer. BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, 60, Esplanade Road. 5748

OUTLINES OF THE TUDOR PERIOD. (Price 4 annas, Post extra.)
Very useful for revising the Tudors in a short time.
Booksellers or F. NUSSERVANJI,
5833 105, Frere Rd., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Stable accommodation with syces quarters near GRAHAM & Company Apply to J. B. MISTRY, care of Central Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay. 3310

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 756 OF 1914.

Re: VADILAL VAHALJI traded in the name of D. VADILAL & CO., at Kalbadevi and in the name of GAMBHIRCHAND VADILAL at Gumawadi: Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that a first and final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay on or before the 26th day of April 1915. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay.
This 20th day of March, 1915 5837

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the estate of TARACHAND CHELLARAM have declared a first dividend of annas four (4) in the rupee.
KIMATRAI BHOJRAJ.
For Himself and other trustees.
5814.

THE LORD REAY LECTURES.

THE Nitrogenous constituents of Urine, and their Clinical Significance. By Dr. C. S. THAKAR at the Grant Medical College at 4-30 p.m.
Open to the Medical Profession. 5828

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST MAY, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st May, 1912, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of May, 1915, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of Mount Road, from its Junction with Victoria Road to Rosi Cottage Lane.

A plan showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.
5832 for the City of Bombay.
Dated this 22nd day of March, 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of Bai MANEK alias BAI RATANBAI, widow of THA (THAKAR) DHARAMSI JIVRAJ HARJIVAN, and daughter of THA (THAKAR) PREMJI KANJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant. .....Deceased.

THA (THAKAR) HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSEY of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant Mill owner residing at Pedder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the two executors according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of Bai MANEK alias BAI RATANBAI, widow of THA THAKAR DHARAMSI JIVRAJ HARJIVAN, deceased. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 12th day of March, 1915.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO.,
5775 Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAY—WEEK END RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

OWING to the EASTER HOLIDAYS, WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS will be issued from THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1915, instead of from FRIDAY, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following TUESDAY as usual.

In the cases mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d) para 53 page 99 and foot note page 101 of the current Coaching Guide, the Week-End return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and times specified, on TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1915.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th March, 1915. 262

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the SAILORS' HOME on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, at 6-15 p.m.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

B. H. HEWETT,
5834 Honorary Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT SALE.

The auction sale of landed property situate at and between Khandia Street and Underia Street, near Two Tanks advertised to take place to-morrow Wednesday the 24th is POSTPONED until further intimation.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 23 March, 1915.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.
D 7

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE POSITIVELY ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, AT 4 P.M.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction Sale of "Saboo Palace" which was to take place on SUNDAY, the 21st March, is further adjourned to THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when it will now positively be sold and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on SUNDAY, the 28th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) each day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable palace very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when it will be positively sold in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain China and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side boards, dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best Carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian silver ware and carved ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminister stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well-known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefor shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately and the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day, viz., th 25th day of March, 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will positively be sold separately on SUNDAY the 28th March, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne and Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, respectively.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT BABULGAON, DHAMANGAON AND ARVI IN BERARS.

Suit No. 244 of 1908.

Walbai widow ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Hurbai widow ..... Defendant.

Under instructions of R. B. Sethna Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the orders and directions contained in the consent decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th day of January 1911 in the said suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction in their rooms on SATURDAY the 17th day of April 1915 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the immoveable properties undermentioned:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Babulgaon Taluka Yeotmal in Berars admeasuring 7 acres 9 gunthas bearing survey No. 12 (a small portion of this land is used as fields and yields income and the rest is large compound wherein is situate the ginning factory with all outhouses and engineer's quarters. There is also a well with excellent drinking water. The yard on which cotton ginning factory stands is capable of stocking very large quantity of cotton). The ginning factory is pukka built factory containing complete machinery in perfect working order.

Lot No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Dhamangaon, in the Amraoti district in Berars containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts together with the right of way over a passage 14 feet wide leading thereto on this land stands a very valuable cotton press with complete machinery in very good working order with two big fresh water wells and a garden and with all outhouses and a bungalow.

Lot No. III.—All that undivided three-anna share in the Ginning Factory and the land appertaining thereto situate at Arvi in the Wardha District, in the Berars. This Ginning Factory is known a Mojiram Baldevdas Factory with all complete machinery in very good working order and all the outhouses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their office at 121 Esplanade Road in Fort in the Old Agra Bank Buildings, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

15, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, BIG DOUBLE DOOR SAFES, BY MILNER AND CHUBB AND COUNTERS WITH BRASS RAILINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co,, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bank premises the following:—

Counters with brass railings, teakwood arm chairs, high chairs, writing tables, copying press, Roneo duplicator, electric table lamps, partitions, big double door safes by Milner and Chubb, one big scale by W. T. Avery, stools, benches, blank books, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double door almiras, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door book-cases, upholstered hall suit sofas and chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, clothes baskets, new designed iron and brass bedsteads, rich carpets, table ornaments glassware, crockeryware and cooking utensils, etc. The property of Sir James Begbie, Kt.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN THE PIECE OF LAND WITH BUNGALOWS AND BUILDINGS KNOWN AS "GANPATI BAG" AT BORIVLI

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tricumdas Premji, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his undivided half share in the following property, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS.—All the right, title and interest of the Insolvent Tricumdas Premji in an undivided half share or moiety of all and singular that piece of land or ground and the bungalows, buildings and everything and known as "Ganpati Bag" situate lying and being in Eksar, Turf Malad, Pot Tukdi, Bandra, Taluka Salsette and Zilla Thana, admeasuring 3.875 square yards or thereabouts being portion of Survey No. 15 and 16, portion of Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the remaining portion of land being Survey No. 15 belonging to Ranchhordas Dayal, on the West by the land of Dwarkadas Kurji, on the South by the road leading to Khamlia Talao and beyond portion of the remaining land being No. 16 and on the North by a road to Gorais and beyond by Survey No. 73.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the said Official Assignee at their office, at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the Aerated Water Factory of Duke and Sons, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Purasram and Co., Jewellers, in Hummum Street, Fort, valuable household furniture comprising of drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, black wood carved cabinet, side board, rocking chairs, solid and carved tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Blutner, carpets, square table, single bed with spring mattress pctures, table ornaments and one rubber-tyred handsome well-built victoria in good order. The property of a European gentleman proceeding home.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE (MADE TO ORDER) BY BRESLAUR, DEVJI CANJI AND OTHERS; RICH GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE, AND PLATED-WARE, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 29th March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, "Khatao Mansions" opposite the Band-Stand, very valuable and specially made to order household and office teak and mahogany wood furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, meat-safe, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs lined with plush and silk tapestry, mirror door single and double door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, revolving top

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

office table, glass door, and revolving book-cases, hatstands, clothes and gown hanging presses, mirror back hatstands, Chesterfield sofa, easy and rocking chairs, chiffendale, Louis and fret-work cabinets, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, writing and dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood, single and double cots, iron and brass bedsteads, drawing room screens, verandah benches, clothes baskets, table ornaments, table, hanging and hall lamps, flower vases, bronze clock, rich glass ware, crockery ware and plated ware and alluminium pots, etc.

The property of C. H. Bell, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days' before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF MAJOR H. P. BROWN OF THE 5TH GURKHA RIFLES, AT No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bungalow No. 7, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the rich and artistic teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts, Dewjee Canjee, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table for 12 men, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, dinnerwaggons, sideboards, meatsafes, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets and corners, rich Persian carpets, photograph lenses by Ross, Hathortwaite and Wood, Lerebours, &c., drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined rich velvet, English door curtains, silver cabinet, Jardineer stands, easy and low chairs, silk folding screens, Octagon centre table, tiled teapoys and tables, writing tables, single and double iron bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, verandah seats, and benches, single and double hand painted almirahs, bed room sofas, hatstands, China matting, rich glass and crockeryware, and platedware by Meppin and Webb, Alkington and others and garden implements, garden water tanks, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view three days before the sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALEXANDRA CINEMA THEATRE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following building:

Alexandra Cinema Theatre building on plot Nos. 109.110, Princess street.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

OUR SECOND

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

New and Startling Novelties by Our All Star Company.

Tons of Merriment by our Funny Clowns.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

TWO PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

One at 4 p.m. Other at 9-30 p. m.

Children Half price at Matinees only.

Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats	.. ..	Rs. 20
Single Seat Box	.. ..	„ 4
First Chairs	.. ..	„ 3
Second Chairs	.. ..	„ 2
Stalls	.. ..	„ 1
Gallery (Indians only)	.. .. ..	As. 8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 Seats only.

Our Menagerie is opened daily for a small charge.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Thursday, 25th March
(BANK HOLIDAY)
Morning Session 9 to 11
Friday, 26th March.
The Rink Hall to be used for the
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES DANCE
There will be no Night Sessionfrom 9-30 to 11-30

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

A Remarkable Detective Feature.

Full of Sensations and Thrills that will hold all Spellbound.

THE CLUE OF THE BROKEN FINGER.

4000 Feet—In Three Parts.

The most thrilling and exciting detective drama imaginable. One that will keep the eyes of the audience rivetted on the screen from start to finish.

NOT A SUCCESSION OF THRILLS,

BUT ONE LONG THRILL.

The mystery is not unravelled till the last few feet appear on the screen.

Our Special War Picture

WITH A SKIRMISHING PARTY IN FLANDERS.

A most sensational picture depicting actual fighting scenes.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-45.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 Twice nightly 10 p.m

"SHERLOCK HOLMES"

We have secured the exclusive rights for a series of three well-known Detective stories which have been produced under the personal supervision of Sir A. Conan Doyle. This week:—

"THE REYGATE SQUIRES".

TOPICAL CARTOONS BY LA CELOT SPEEDY

LOVE LUCK AND GASOLINE

A two-part comedy.

HANSFORD AND READ

Positively and for certain Last Week here.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

Last 3 Performances of

DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT

Also Showing Local Topical Features and the latest and longest War Topical Gazette.

Look out Thursday Next Grand Gala Night, Another Colossal Production.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road.

To-night.

We have the pleasure of announcing the greatest of all the great Films ever shown by us

A QUEEN'S LOVE

FEATURING

MLLE. ROBINNE AND M. ALEXANDRE

MAGNIFICENT COLOURED DRAMA

IN 3 REELS

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION

PERFORMANCE.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON

The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution

will give

A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE

In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND

AT THE

EMPIRE THEATRE

Bastion Road, Fort,

On Friday, the 26th March 1915

at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies, a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill Guzarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux

&c. &c.

Plan and reserved tickets at Messrs S ROSE & Co.

Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs 4 & Rs 3

Dress Circle do .. ,, 3 & Rs. 2

Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas

No Half Prices.

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Mrs. Henry Wood's "Danesbury House")

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By B. R. DIVATIA.

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The Reality of War... ..	..1 14	1 8
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Great Men of the Great War

The "Windsor" Christmas Number 15 coloured plates.

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GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarsenses. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. 180—2

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 22.

Depression over the Punjab has intensified but has not up to the present produced any rainfall. Thunderstorms have given a few light falls of rain in Lower Bengal and Burma. Temperature continues high in North West India.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in extreme north.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd March, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and become nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Temperature has risen and is in excess both during the day and at night in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces. Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts; night temperature has fallen and is now generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay. Day temperature has risen and is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. The disturbance in north-west India has intensified. Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded in north-west India, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the west United Provinces.

Some showers are likely in the Punjab and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 22nd of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. A. M.	Rainfall. Part 24 hours.	Total in Nov. to date.	Variation in Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.3	65.0	91	..	?	?
Do. (21st)	66.1	61.9	95	1.43		
Jask	83.3	73.5	72	..	0.40	—3.49
Muskat	83.1	76.2	82	..	3.17	—0.26
Do. (21st)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.5	69.0	66	..	0.86	—0.62
Rawalpindi	84.5	58.0	73	..	9.67	2.10
Lahore	91.4	64.1	63	..	4.94	1.80
Hissar	96.0	65.6	60	..	3.87	..
Ambala	87.7	59.1	73	..	4.72	—0.49
Delhi	89.3	67.0	76	..	10.53	7.81
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.7	68.4	54	..	7.73	6.18
Mainpuri	90.9	63.1	61	..	4.55	2.45
Jhansi	95.7	69.8	32	..	3.32	1.61
Cawnpore	91.4	64.5	48	..	2.98	1.00
Allahabad	90.6	62.5	52	..	4.85	2.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.3	70.8	62	..	0.91	—0.18
Karachi	87.0	74.6	80	..	1.09	—0.34
Ajmer	95.0	63.5	17	..	3.62	2.34
Jaipore	95.5	63.4	32	..	3.20	1.76
Kotah	96.6	73.4	19	..	5.93	5.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101.4	69.4	37	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	98.1	76.2	78	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	87.1	70.3	35	..	1.25	0.79
Rajkot	101.8	67.2	26	..	0.43	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	102.4	71.8	53	..	0.18	—0.37
Surat	104.5	69.9	36	..	0.79	0.45
Ahmedabad	104.0	69.0	25	..	0.33	—0.06
Deesa	103.9	64.3	23	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	95.1	62.0	22	..	4.32	3.53
Indore	95.3	61.1	14	..	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.1	59.1	44	..	3.52	1.03
Gangor	91.4	65.6	33	..	3.44	1.25
Hoshangabad	95.1	61.4	46	..	4.89	3.21
Khandwa	99.0	64.8	32	..	3.11	2.01
Akola	99.8	63.4	29	..	4.67	2.71
Amraoti	98.3	71.3	27	..	4.11	2.16
Nagpur	95.1	65.9	59	..	5.48	3.08
Chanda	97.1	63.0	40	..	5.44	2.91
Raipur	94.7	66 6	37	..	2.51	0.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.2	76.0	51	..	1.17	—0.59
Ratnagiri	93.5	78.1	65	..	0 54	—0.17
Mormugao	92.4	79 9	78	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	89.5	75.8	82	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.7	63.1	27	..	4.62	3.75
Ahmednagar	97.5	69.5	32	..	2.81	1.44
Poona	100.8	68.7	32	..	0.66	—0.49
Sholapur	98 4	73.4	37	..	6.67	5.00
Bijapur	97.4	73.0	38	..	5.76	4.33
Begaum	94.4	66.4	32	..	4.93	2.89
Ahmednabad	96.4	65.7	31	..	4.27	2.99
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.5	66.7	37	..	4.33	2.56
Hyderabad	95.3	70.7	45	..	4.31	2.22
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.7	77.9	78	..	3.61	0.20
Calicut	90 2	76.5	83	..	9.34	2.52
Cochin	91.2	76.5	73	..	20.61	0.89
Colombo	92.9	74.2	95	0.02	26.79	0.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.8	71.5	81	..	5.66	—1.18
Bellary	101.0	72.1	44	..	4.21	1.77
Cuddapah	99.8	75.2	59	..	9.37	4.53
Madras	90 2	78 3	86	..	24.94	4.54
Kodaikanal	82.3	3 3	66	..	3.53	—0.60
Coimbatore	98.5	71.7	66	..	7.52	1.92
Trichinopoly	97.1	73 2	76	..	7.08	—2.04
Negapatam	88.5	76.1	89	..	22.07	—7.3

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth at water in at Prince's Dock Sills

Day	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sills	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sills
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	22	m 2 2	25 5	22	m 8 18	17 6
Tu	23	3 13a	25 2		8 29a	21 2
		m 2 29	24 8	23	m 8 52	18 2
W	24	m 2 6a	24 6		9 18a	22 1
		m 3 8	23 10	24	m 9 47	18 11
Th.	25	5 28a	24 1			
		m 4 31	23 1	25	m 0 42	22 6
F	26	7 25a	24 5		11 28	19 5
		m 6 37	22 0	26	m 2 15	21 7
S.	27	m 8 40a	25 3		1 21a	19 2
		m 8 17	23 11	27	m 2 58	20 5
SU.	28	9 20a	26 3		2 28a	18 5
		m 0 18	25 3	28	m 3 33	19 2
M.		9 55a	27 3		3 10a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Day	Sunrise	Sunset
22 (Monday)	6h. 41m. a.m.	6h. 50m p.m.
23 Tuesday)	6h. 40m. a.m.	6h 51m p.m.
24 (Wednesday)	6h. 39m. a.m.	6h 51m p.m.
25 (Thursday)	6h 39m. a.m.	6h 51m p.m.
26 (Friday)	6h 39m. a.m.	6h 51m p.m.
27 (Saturday)	6h. 38m. a.m.	6h. 51m p.m.
28 (Sunday)	6h. 37m. a.m.	6h. 52m p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 16th 1h. 12·3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h 18.0 a.m; Last quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m.; New Moon 14th, 5h. 5.7m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd March, 1915, was 30.040 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st March 1915

Means of observations, taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.887	Inches
Temperature of Air ..	88.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.0	,,
Dew Point ..	73.0	,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.711	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10 ..	1.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	92.2	,,
Minimum do. do. ..	75.4	,,
General direction of wind from said- nights to midnight ..	NNW,ESE,WNW,NW,NNW,NNE	
Movement of Wind from said nights to midnight ..	98	Miles.

BANK OF ENGLAND WAR LOANS.

£9,000,000 ADVANCED IN A WEEK.

Advances to the Government by the Bank fo England to meet the heavy expediture entailed by the war were the subject of an interesting correspondence between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank, Lord Cunliffe; this correspondence has now been issued as a White Paper.

Mr. Lloyd George on August 20 proposed that the advances should be made in instalments bearing interest within the statutory maximum rate of 5 per cent. This was agreed to by the Bank. On September 30 Mr. Lloyd George asked for £5,000,000 at 3 per cent. interest. On October 3, the Bank agreed to make the advance.

Again, on November 12, the Chancellor wrote stating that he must make further and heavy demands on the Bank. "I fear it is impossible for me to specify precisely what total amount may be required," he said, "but we shall in any case need an advance of £2,000,000 on Saturday, November 14 and possibly as much as £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 in the week ending November 21. I propose that he sums should bear interest at 2½ per cent," "Under the very exceptional circumstances," the Bank agreed to accept the rate of interest, and made the advances.

On November 25 Mr. Lloyd George wrote: "I estimate that, in addition to the sums accruing to the Exchequer in respect of the application money of the War Loan, we shall require in the period to December 5 about £9,000,000. I would propose interest at the rate of 2½ per cent."

The court agreed to advance £9,000,000 at 2 1/8 per cent., and the Chancellor consented to consider the rate of that interest as variable, and raise it at short notice should the necessity arise.

THE SINGAPORE RIOT.

FIVE SEPOYS STILL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 22.

The latest news received to-day from Singapore states that only five sepoys remain to be accounted for. Altogether sixty mutineers had been killed or drowned and the rest had been captured or had surrendered.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A TAXI-CAB

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The police are enquiring into the disappearance of another taxi-cab. It appears that this taxi was engaged by some men in Chowringhee on Thursday last and has not been heard of since.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a Boon and a Blessing to Men The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen"

Over 50 years' pen point experience is put into the making of Waverley Nibs. Their smoothness of point and durability in constant use make them world favourites. Beware of imitations

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

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SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 21.

Culna	Dairs	London Feb. 19.
Dwarka	Maples	Busreh Mar. 13.

March 22.

City of Paris	Campbell	Karachi Mar. 20
Atagasan Maru	Kawamura	Sucravoya Mar. 6
Sildra	Boyn	Calcutta Mar. 9.

DEPARTURES.

March 22

City of Paris	Campbell	Marseilles.

The following vessels have received their Port clearances yesterday.

Steamers,	Rehmani	for	Calcutta
,,	Malta	for	Shanghai, etc.
,,	Candia	for	Singapore.

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading :—

Steamers.	Baipeta	for	P. Gulf
,,	Dwarka	for	Do.
,,	Bahiem	for	Berbera Aden etc.
,,	Hidalgo	for	Liverpool, etc.
,,	Arabia	for	London
,,	Atagosan Maru	for	Kobe
,,	Rotenfels	for	Liverpool

S. S. Culna.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Culna, 2,963 tons, Captain E. J. Dairs, arrived here on Sunday evening from London, which port she left on the 19th February, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, arrived here on Sunday evening from Busreh, which port she left on the 13th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Paris:—The s. s. City of Paris 5,919 tons, Captain John Campbell, arrived here on yesterday morning from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed in the afternoon for Marseilles and Liverpool.

S. S. Atagasan Maru:—The s. s. Atagasan Maru 2,523 tons, Captain K. Kawamura, arrived here yesterday from Sucravaya having left that port on the 6th instant and called at Singapore, in water ballast.

S. S. Sildra:—The s. s. Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 9th instant, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Rehmani:—The s. s. Rehmani, 1,872 tons, Captain F. J. Cusack, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Point-de-Galle, in water ballast.

S. S. Malta:—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Malta, 4,195 tons, Captain C. G. Smith, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, Penang and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Candia:—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Candia, 4,195 tons, Captain R. E. Peel, will sail to-day for Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Monday March 22nd 1915.

S Candia	Paul	P. & O. S. N. Co
D & E Ikoma Maru	Fakuoka	N. Y. Kaisha
I Saisette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
C. Talyabi	H. Kass	A. M. Jeewanjee

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co
Courland	Mahomed	
Courland	Mahomed	
Indravati	Oosman N. F.	
Irrawadi	Goolam	
Sabarmathi	Sabudin	

VICTORIA DOCK.

I.V.D. Ormara	McLean	B. I. S. N. & Co
3 Daisai Maru	Pama	T. M. & Co
5 Zayani	Weeks	P. Gulf S. N. Co
7 Hakai Maru	Suzaka	N. Y. Kaisha
9 Himayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Scindia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co.
14 Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
14 H. W. Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Barpeta	Minnet	M. M. & Co
16 Culna	Dairs	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Cabote	Pelligrini	M. Italiana
4 Malta	Cockman	P. & O. S. N. Co
Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

18 H. W. Samosset	Health	Standard Oil Co
20 Atgas	Gray	T. M. & Co
21 Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co

M. D. D.

Santa Tookaram..Esmail.... The Indian Co. T. & N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atagasan Maru	Kawamura	N. Y. Kaisha
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	
Coryanna	Shillinghaw	
Dumra	Hobday	B. I. S. N. Co
Galla	Melaurin	M. & Co
H Bahrein	Boemer	T. M. & Co
Lowell	Wilson	T. M. & Co
N. Hidalgo	Halbord	
Sildra	Bryn	
Ujna	Abbot	M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

22nd March

Scindia (s) 201 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 30 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 164 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 21 bales wool, R. Bechraj; 190 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 2,060 cwts. linseed oil cake, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 66 cwts. metal dross, Bennett Coleman & Co.; 25 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 195 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 80 bundles wool, L. Goculdas; 190 bales wool, B. Hurbhum; 181 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 49 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 6 bales cotton yarn, The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 990 cwts. jinjilly seed, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 325 cwts. buffalo horns, G Suchedina; 520 cwts. myrabolams, P. Muthooradas & Co.; 3,960 cwts. massoor, Ralli Bros.; 325 cwts. buffalo horns, 10 cases cardamoms, J. M. Rahimtoola.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

Hidalgo (s) 1,250 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindalgo (s) 12,000 cwts. castorseed, Sandy & Co.; 1,000 cwts. castorseed, 12,012 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Rotenfels (s) 3,000 cwts. myrabolams, Puller & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Zayani (s) 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,038 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.

Tayabi (s) 600 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hokkai Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Niskimatsu & Co.; 210 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.

Ikoma Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 1,700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.

Atagosan Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 2,400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 601 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 2,300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 624 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Hokkai Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

Atagosan Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Hokkai Maru (s) 164 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ikoma Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 650 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 6 cwts. genda horns, M. H. E. Elias; 128 cwts. myrabolams, N. C. Besania & Co.; 255 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jethabl & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Bahrein from Aden, Morrison & Co., 78 packages saj bundles alkali, 31 bundles fishfins, dry fish, 6 bales a.p. goods, 20 b 3 bundles spun yarn, 2 bundles 3 bags, 14 cases, 8 jottas col whisky, 1 box Burmah cigars

S. S. Cooeyanna from Cal M. & Co., 5,200 tons co

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FOR

BUNGALOW, OFFICE AND TRAVELLER.

THE "Macey" SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

the only kind having ABSOLUTELY Non-Binding and Self-Disappearing Doors (Patented)

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PICTORIAL POST CARDS.—In various colours and in black. Price half-anna and one pice each respectively. Price for gross Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 respectively.

ROYAL PORTRAITS.—King George and Queen Mary. Price from one to annas four according to the sizes.

ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL CHART.—Mounted on cloth and rollers. Price annas 12 each.

RAJA RAVIVARMA'S.—88 Pictures bound in book form with descriptions underneath. Price Re. 1 per copy.

GAYATRI AND TRIKALSANDHYA.—Four Pictures in colours, Size 15 by 20. Price annas 4 each. Four pictures in lot annas 12.

IMITATION WOODEN FRUITS.—Of different sorts. Price per box Rs. 27.

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WHITE, BLACK, RED, & ALL OTHER COLOURS.

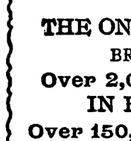
Useful for Coats, Jackets, Shirts, &c.

Price 1 to 2 annas per dozen.

Special terms to Merchants.

Manager, Chitra Shala Press, Poona City.

ADD TO YOUR BRAIN POWER



Your success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then Such help is best found in

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige.

Price per bottle of 25 pills Rs. 1/4.

Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.

V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

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Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

THE WOOL TRADE.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 22.

The tone of the market at Home in Mail week showed all the evidences of strength which were prominent, though owing to the London sales and topmakers definite knowledge as to how wool stands, the prices which were largely named for protection at that time have taken more definite shape, and it is impossible to buy any description of either merino or crossbred tops without paying more money. The opinion is held that the figures made for tops will certainly continue on a distinctly higher plane than the cost of the raw material, as the result of the very large outside demands which are pouring into Bradford. Still there is little immediate evidence of wool being sold more reasonably for some time to come, for recent information from the colonies shows that buyers there are not only operating with great freedom but are also paying extreme prices. Superior merinos have been bought eagerly by American operators, and extreme advances paid. Looking round the market the scarcity of spot lots of tops is more evident than ever, and quotations for all descriptions are ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher. It is impossible to buy 64's average top at less than 29½d. to 30d., while crossbreds are all ½d. per lb. dearer. These are about as scarce as they can be, and the demand is so well maintained that it is possible to make almost any price. English wools have been extremely active during the week, and holders in Bradford are wanting more money for all lustre wools, while Downs and half-breds are also exceedingly scarce. The consumptive demand is good, and the wools sold are all ½d. per lb. dearer. There is practically no change in mohair, though America has been taking some small weights of Cape winter. There is nothing doing in Turkey. Alpaca has again been extremely active, sales of fleece skin and locks all having taken place. The quantity of the first named is 160 bales at 17½d., while 75 bales of skins have made 16½d., and 11 bales of locks 11½d.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 22.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	5.23
J. J.	5.28
J. A.	5.34
A. S.	...
S. O.	...
O. N.	5.48
N. D.	...
D. J.	...
J. F.	5.57

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16	M.A.16
19th Mch. Close	5.18	5.29	5.44	5.51½	..
20th Mch. Open	5.17½	5.28	5.43	5.51	..
20th Mch. Close	5.15	5.26	5.41	5.49	5.55
	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 2½	

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
19th Mch. Close	7.78	7.95	8.33	8.45
20th Mch. Open	...	8.01	8.36	8.50
20th Mch. Close	7.69	7.87	8.24	8.36
	— 9	— 8	— 9	— 9

NEW YORK.

	May	July	Oct.
18th March. Close	8.88	9.17	9.48
19th March. Close	8.87	9.15	9.46
20th March. Close	8.98	9.27	9.59
	pl. 11	pl. 12	pl. 13

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
18th March. Close	8.65	8.87
19th March. Close	8.63	8.85
20th Mch. Close	8.74	8.97
	pl. 11	pl. 12

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, March 20th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June, 58/9

TONE:—Quiet.

Wheat Prince White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June 58/6

TONE:—Quiet.

Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Nominal.

TONE:—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Santa Fe—60lbs. Buyers 62/3

...u've been talking all day in a ... it usually results in a head... ...edn't last but a few minutes. ...he Cure relieves it. C. 7.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers 55

Calcutta linseed Value March-April. 53/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April sellers 49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March; Hull £7 16 3

SUGAR.

Sugar unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 22.

The "sutta" market yesterday was quiet until the receipts of higher New York closing advices, when Good Broach was quoted at Rs. 207 on "bull" support.

To-day the market opened at Rs. 206, and has been rather excited all day Rs. 209 having been touched.

Some business had been done in Fine Broach for April and May, but other descriptions have been neglected.

Ready cotton was in fair demand.

We quote for March deliveries:—

Good M. G. Broach	208 8.
Fully Good Bengal	135.
Fine M. G. Bengal	147.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola	162.
Fully Good Bengal (January 1916)	177.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

March 22nd.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	206	..	205	25/3/15
"	204	..	..	25/5/15
H.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	177	..	..	25/1/16
H. G. Do.	134	..	..	25/3/15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	146	..	..	Do.
Akola, Khgm	203/4	..	..	25/1/16
" " "	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..
M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	150	136	..	25/3/15
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	184	..	..	25/3/
M.G. Nagpore	182	..	..	Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	176	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	171	..	..	Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description	166	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	162	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	164/5	..	..	25/5/
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	203	Do.
H.G. Westerns	..	..	191	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	197	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	210	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	208	Do.
H.G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	— 15
H.G Bijapore	..	..	..	— 51

ARRIVALS.

20th March 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,172
Central India	692
Barsi & Nagpur	594
Berar	1,9 4
Central Provinces	1,152
Dhollera	813
Broach	3,581
Compta & Dharwar	413
Westerns	400
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,066
Rajputana	273
Sind	344
Total....	12,444
Total for 2 days	29,733
to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,328,086
same time last season	2,254,817

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 days.	Since 1st Jan. 1914	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls
Cotton	12,444 Cwts.	29,733 Cwts.	1,088,460 Cwts.	1364,336 Cwts.
Wheat	10,709	13,559	534,414	580,579
Linseed	5,661	12,050	130,497	521,774
Rape, Eai, Mustard Seeds	575	2,215	78,984	112,581
Gingellyseed	671	1,442	179,533	717,037
Poppyseed		591	1,618	4,415
Groundnuts	2,108	7,701	318,462	561,080
Castorseed	2,399	7,429	297,006	511,335
Rice	2,801	28,646	1188,085	1271,806
Myrabollams	1,570	5,388	167,423	256,057
Cottonseed	2,249	3,297	885,240	1975,346
Mowraseed	...	107	13,342	9,306
Gram	655	2,190	83,406	144,217
Jowari	15,088	26,654	402,572	428,222
Barley	99	99	7,246	11,679
Maize	9	172	2,360	475

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 22.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened slightly weak but during the course of the day gathered strength and a large amount of business was recorded at advancing rates.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood unchanged.

Davids opened at Rs. 535 but at the close advanced to Rs. 538½.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 397½ in the morning but later on improved to Rs. 405.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 900 to 907½.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,095 at the opening but closed at Rs. 1,100.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,760.

Swadeshi at Rs. 1,405, Colaba at Rs. 1,352½, New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,095 and Finlays at Rs. 243 3/12.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 210½.

Bombay Burma trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 852½.

Central Provinces Railway Shares (old issue) were placed at Rs. 116½

Gujarat Railway Shares declined to Rs. 103½ and Tapti Valleys changed hands at Rs. 565 c. d.

Tata Hydro Electric Preference Shares were quoted at Rs. 1,100.

Bank of Bombay Shares changed hands at Rs 1,572½.

Bombay Electric Tram Co. Preference Shares were placed at Rs. 171.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood steady at Rs. 91 and Deferred at Rs. 172.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes were placed at Rs. 92½.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Debentures were quoted at Rs. 98 3/8.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	8%	55
Bank of Bombay	500	..	15%	1,572½
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,730
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	55½
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	Nil.	10½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk.	50	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
	50	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	64
Mercantile Bank of India £12½	25	..	8%	£22
	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank. of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	25	770
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	Nil.	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg. Company	500	Nil.	..	120
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	20	630xd.
Bombay United	250	..	10	390
Century	100	May-Nov.	7	190
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	60	1,760
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	6%	480
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	475
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	50	1,352½
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent	100	April.	Nil.	90
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	75
David	250	do.	20	540
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	181½
Emperor Edward	500	..	do.	395
Empress	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15.	402½
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,270xd.
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	245
Gold Mohur	500	..	25	450
Globe	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	80	440
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton	500	do.	Nil.	70
India Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	350
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	6	160
James Greaves	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	11	920
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	20	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,270
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	875
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	60	1,245
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,120
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	do.	50	1,720
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	60	2,250
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	200
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,090
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	7	160
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	25	200
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Yr. 50	660
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	Yr. 35	412
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	260cd.
S. Mahratta	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	20	905
Sun	125	May-Nov.	Nil.	102½
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	190
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	35	1,410
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,100
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton	500	..	Nil.	350
	500	..	Nil.	660
Western India	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept	Rs15yr	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	122
Amritsar Patti Railway	100	Do.	9%	145xd.
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	Do.	6½%	645xd.
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	117
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	Do.	4%	115
*Guserat Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	104
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50	100	Do.	New	50½
*Sara. Siraiganj Railway Rs. 75	100	Jan-July.		74½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 25	100	Jan.-July.	New	28
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	171
Tapti Valley Railway	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	565
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July.	4%	120

* 4% Int. paid during Construction.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. B—2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	6	195
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamanka	5	..	Nil.	2
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile	70	June.	7	80
Baroda Tram Co.,	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	852½
Bo. Electric Sup. and T.Co. Ld.	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
	£10	..	6%	210
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	30	830
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	180
	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	535
The Eastern	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh.
Chemical Co.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 200	250	..	Nil.	202½
Katni Cement	100	..	Nil.	88
	40	..	Nil.	115
	100	..	Nil.	100
Ind. Mercantile In, Co., Ld. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co.	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	140
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co.	100	July	10	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	135
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50	200	May	30%	630
Phillips & Co.,	40	July	Rs. 2	30
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	45	785
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	20	..	17½%	14½
Sirdar Carbnc Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co.	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel Co	75	Jan.	6%	91
	37	&	..	172
	150	June	6%	155
Tata Hydro Elec.	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,105
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,110
Tata Hydro" Deb. Con P.S.	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	May.	34%	200
Telephone Co.	25	..	Rs. 3	82½
Treacher & Co.	500	July	Nil.	475

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividend XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	4,500 nom 50
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	07
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press	275	D.	15	125
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M	250	..	..	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ld.	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn.	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	260
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	75	910
New Mofussil Co.,	400	Nov.	50	765
New Berar	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	535
Vardwan, G.P.	150	..	..	128

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on February 26th, says:—

GOLD.

Owing to an acceleration of the weekly deposit of gold at Pretoria, a double portion has been credited to the Bank of England during the week. The return therefore shows an increase of £275,000.

The following receipts were announced by the Bank:—

February 18th £449,000 in bar gold.
February 19th £120,000 in bar gold.
February 20th £53,000 in U. S. Gold Coin.
February 20th £72,000 in bar gold.
February 24th £782,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

February 24th £1,000,000 in gold set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note Reserve (raising the total to £26,500,000).

February 24th £201,000 in bar gold.

The latter withdrawal is understood to have been made for New York, for which quarter about the same amount of United States coin, just arrived from Brazil, was purchased in the open market.

An interesting innovation has been made by the India Council by the salo of deferred telegraphic transfers upon India, payable 16 days the normal time occupied by post—after the issue of the telegram. This arrangement will undoubtedly conduce to the convenience of merchants transacting business with India; and incidentally increase the stability of exchange with that country.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has been very steady.

On the 19th instant the quotation receded 1/16d. to 22 7/8d. and remained at that figure every day with the exception of Wednesday, when the price was fixed at 22 15/16d.

The main reason for this steadiness is the scanty selling from the United States of America, and the interruption of supplies from Mexico.

Demand is similar in character to that of proceeding weeks, namely, a certain amount of Continental enquiry and almost daily orders from the Indian Bazaars.

An Indian Currency Return for the 15th instant, gives the following details, in Lacs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation	60,05
Reserve in Silver Coin	30,14
Gold Coin and Bullion	8,26
East Indian Securities	10,00
Gold in England	7,65
Securities in England	4,00

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,500 bars, as compared with 5,200 last week.

A shipment of 260,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

February 19, 22 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 20, 22 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 22, 22 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 23, 22 16/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 24, 22 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 25, 22 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 22.885 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash silver is 1/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Tract and Book Society, 87th Annual Meeting, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 9 p.m.
Bombay Improvement, Trust Board Meeting.
Prof. Geddes' Lecture on Town-Planning in Indian Cities, Historic and Recent, Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Prize Distribution of Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam at Anjuman Hall, at 5 p.m.
B. V. R. Annual Inspection, Maidan 7 a.m.
Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Pedder Road, 10-30 a.m.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties, "Dick Whittington," 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

Prof. Geddes' Lecture on Indian Cities' Congested and Insanitary Quarters, Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 25.

Benefit Performance of "Sathi ne Buddhi Nathi" by Bombay United Club, in aid of War Relief Fund, Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Falkland Road, 3 p.m.
Dr. Harold H. Mann's lecture on "Bye-paths in science," Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 6 p.m.
Ram Navmi, Hindu Holiday.
Professor Geddes' lecture on "Indian Cities (continued), Suburban Expansions," Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
English Mail due to arrive in harbour at noon.
Zoroastrian Conference, Excelsior Theatre, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps Annual Ball, Elysium Skating Rink, Cruickshank Road, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay High Court Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Alexandra Girls' Institution, Performance in aid of the Women's Branch of the War Fund, Empire Theatre, 5-15 p.m.
Professor Geddes' lecture on "Problem of Bombay" Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

Zoroastrian Conference, Excelsior Theatre, 3 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, Annual General Meeting, Readymoney House, 7-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28.

Zoroastrian Conference, Excelsior Theatre, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7.8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaisty Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

SEARCH.—On the 16th March, at Calcutta, to Evaline Agnes and Charles Poland Search, a daughter (Mary Evaline). (Home papers please copy.)

CLINCH.—On the 14th March, 1915, at Westward Ho, Kodaikanal, the wife of H. Gordon Clinch, Indian Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HALE—ROWE.—On 14th March, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev. T. A. Thomson, Chaplain, Clarence Theodore, second son of the late Charles Hale and Mrs. Hale of the Garrison Gateway, Old Basing, Hampshire, to Irene Dorothy, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Rowe and Mrs. Rowe of Kidderpore, Calcutta.

JOHNSTON-SAINT—MANSELL MACCULLOCH.—On the 15th February, 1915, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. C. G. Griffinhoofe, M.A., Rector of Strethall, Percy Johnston-Saint, Lieut., 128th Pioneers, Indian Army, eldest son of Mr. James Saint, late of Aberdeen, to Clare Isabel, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mansell-MacCulloch, 6, Palace Court, W., and Llanover, Bournemouth.

DEATHS.

GILL.—On the 13th March, Clifford Girdlestone Gill, son of the late F. N. G. Gill, drowned while bathing in the Main Canal, Nidadavole, aged 27.

FRIEND.—On the 9th February, 1915, at a nursing home, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Mary eldest surviving daughter of George Friend, late Accountant-General of the India Office.

HOWLEY.—On the 14th March, 1915, killed in action in Northern France, Major J. J Howley, D.S.O., 2nd Lincolns, third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Howley, D.L., of Rich Hill, Lisnagry, Co., Limerick, Ireland. R.I.P.

OLIPHANT.—On the 9th February, 1915, at Stovford House, Chittlehampton, North Devon, John Gasson, the dearly loved husband of Mary Oliphant, aged 56 years.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

March 23.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

104. C. C. M. Ar's. Inspection.—The C. C. M. Armourer will inspect the arms on charge of this Corps on the 26th April. All arms and accoutrements must be returned immediately.

105. Musketry.—The Range will be open on Thursday 25th men who have not completed must attend, as the range will be finally closed after that date.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding. B. V. A.

March 22.

573—Parades for week ending 28th March.—No. 1 Company:—Monday 22nd and Tuesday 23rd 15-pdr Gun Drill at Colaba 7 a.m.
Tuesday 23rd & Wednesday 24th parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6-inch B. L. Gun & Battery Drill on Wednesday & Thursday mornings.
No. 2 Company:—Monday 22nd & Tuesday 23rd 7·5-inch Gun & Battery Drill at Colaba North at 7 a.m.
Wednesday 24th:—Annual Inspection by G. O. C. (at Colaba North Battery 7 a.m.)
Thursday 25th:—15-pdr. Gun Drill, Colaba 7 a.m.

581.—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps & posted to E. E. Coy., d/ 22nd March 1915.
"No. 206 Sapper W. M. Harding.

582—Strength—The undermentioned members having been attested for service in the Royal Engineers with I. E. F. 'D' will continue to be borne on the rolls of the Corps supernumerary to establishment with effect from 10-3-15. Vide Army Department No. H. S. 878 d/ 4-2-15.

No. 196 Sapper Baker
" 193 " Doveton
" 131 " Kennedy
" 195 " Wainwright
" 111 " Chatelier
" 149 " Johnson
" 189 " Otto
" 134 " Kirby proceeding on

F. S. with M. W. S. d/ 16-3-15.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R. A
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh E. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"At the King's Court" ..... Sousa
Overture—"Masamello" ..... Auber
Valse—"The Fairest in the Land" Ancliffe
Selection—"The Girl in the Train" ... Fall
Serenade—"Sizilietta" ..... Blon
Selection—"The Sunshine Girl" ... Rubens
Des:piece—"The Phantom Brigade" Myddleton.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Maloja with the outward Mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Thursday next.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.) at St. Xavier's College, when Mr. Percy Anstey, Principal, Government College of Commerce, will deliver an address on "The Education of the democracy in England."

MADRASA-I-ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

The distribution of prizes to the students of the Madrasa-i-Islam will be held under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) H. H. the Agakhan, Patron of the Anjuman will also be present on the occasion.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Good audiences continue to be the rule at Harmston's Circus, and there was a very large attendance last night when a jumping competition for local horses and ponies took place, and provided a good deal of amusement and excitement.

To-night, there will be another complete change of programme and the talented riders, acrobats and dancers of the Company will perform many new and daring feats.

GOLDSMITH'S SUICIDE.

At the morgue, yesterday morning, the Coroner, Mr. E. T. Lambert held an inquest touching the death of Panchandass Fakir chandass, a goldsmith,

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL

INTRODUCED IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 22.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. The attendance was fair.

His Excellency the Viceroy presided.

Dr. Sunderlal and Mr. C. H. Setalvad were sworn in as members.

After the interpellations Sir William Meyer presented the Budget and briefly explained the changes since the presentation of the Financial Statement. He pointed out that the only noticeable changes made in the Budget are the following:—A provision has been made in the revised estimate for 1914-15 for payment to the Bengal Government of a grant of 10 lakhs for hostels in Calcutta which was announced by his Excellency the Viceroy at the Convocation of the Calcutta University. In the Budget for 1915-16 the Imperial deficit has been raised by £187,000 mainly in consequence of an increase of £169,000 in the grant for military charges in England which has been found necessary owing to a rise in the prices of military stores.

Sir William Meyer introduced the Indian Paper Currency Bill and explained that the invested currency reserves would be raised from 140 millions to 200 millions already embodied in the Ordinace of 16th January. He said the law would remain in force during the war and six months after.

The rules having been suspended the Bill was passed.

Sir Harcourt Butler then introduced the Hindu University Bill.

In the course of his speech he said:—

The main features of this University which distinguish it from the existing Universities will be first that it will be a teaching and residential university; secondly that while it will be open to all castes and creeds it will insist upon religious instruction for the Hindus; and thirdly that it will be conducted and managed by the Hindu community and almost entirely by non-officials. I say that this is a new type and many hope a better type of University. Let not this be taken as disparaging the work of the existing Universities, that would indeed be gross ingratitude and sheer injustice. India owes much to her Universities in every department of intellectual life and energy. They were based on the latest model of the London University, then recently found much admired and only lately condemned by the great Commission on University Education in London as fundamentally defective. All in India are, I think, now in agreement that teaching and residential Universities are a special need of India to-day.

"I will try to give you a brief account of the organisation of the new university. You will see that it is a somewhat complicated organisation and it has been necessary to define and adjust the functions with some care. The university is an all-India university, it is incorporated for teaching of all knowledge but will commence with five faculties *viz.* arts, science, law, oriental studies, and theolgy. I know that many of the promoters desire to add the faculty of technology. This desire has my full sympathy and I trust that adequate funds will soon be forthcoming. The university will be open to students from all parts of India on conditions which I shall specify hereafter. The Governor-General is the Lord Rector of the University and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is the visitor of the university. Among those whom the university will delight to honour are patron, vice patrons, and rectors. The Governing body is numerous and very representative. It is a court with an executive body in council of not more than 30 members, of whom five will be members of the senate. The academic body is the senate consisting of not less than 50 members with an executive body in syndicate. The senate will have entire charge of the organisation, of instruction in the university and constituent colleges, curriculum and examination, and discipline of students, and conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees. Except in the matters reserved to it, the senate is under the control of the court working through the council.

CONSTITUTION OF SENATE AND SYNDICATE OUTLINED.

The senate will be constituted as follows:

I. Ex-officio, (a) Chancellor, Pro-chancellor, vice-chancellor, and the pro-vice-chancellor for the time being.

(b) University professors,

(c) Principals or heads of constituent colleges of the University.

II. Elected, (a) five members to be elected by the court, (b) five members to be elected by registered graduates of the university from such date as the court may fix; (c) five representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Senate; (d) should the Vice-Chancellor declare that there is deficiency in the number of members required in any faculty or faculties then five or less persons elected by the senate eminent in the subject or subjects, of that faculty or those faculties and three nominated and five members to be nominated by the visitor.

The Syndicate will consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-vice-Chancellor, and fifteen members of whom not less than ten shall be university professors or principals or professors of constituent colleges.

This is the outline of the constitution of the University. The Government binds itself to accept the degrees, etc., of this University as equivalent to the degrees, etc., of the existing universities. This in itself is no mean concession. My Lord, I have seen this constitution described as illiberal and I have rubbed my eyes in amazement. It is far more liberal than the constitution of the existing universities. No Government can allow universities to grow up without control. **In most European countries universities or at least the majority of them, are entirely state universities.** In course of these discussions two policies emerged, one was the policy of trust, the other a policy of distrust. Government might well have said to the Society: "You are starting a new kind of university without any experience in India. We must leaven the lump with officials who have requisite experience. We must guide you from within at any rate until you prove your worth and the value of your degrees." That would not have been an unreasonable attitude; but we preferred to trust the Society to leave them a large autonomy and to reserve to Government the only necessary powers of intervention if things go wrong. I hope that things will not go wrong, but you will not misunderstand me when I say that taking away of these powers is a necessary precaution. You will also realise that to some extent this is a leap in the dark and that the machinery which is being provided, is very complicated and might in conceivable circumstances produce friction. I hope that intervention will not be required. We desire and Sir James Meston desires, that you should manage your own affairs; we are anxious to maintain the dignity and independence of the University. But we must in public interest, in the interests of the rising generation and in your own interest, have powers to interfere, should things go wrong. We could not contemplate the existence of the university or recognise its degrees on any other terms; but with this one reservation we wish to see you realise your own way of life, your own way of corporate life.

COMPARISON WITH CALCUTTA.

I ask hon. members to compare the constitution of this university with that of the oldest university in India and yet who will deny that the University of Calcutta has had in practice a meaure of independence that is not accorded to an university in most countries. In the Calcutta University eighty out of one hundred ordinary members of the Senate are nominated, the Chancellor is ex-officio Governor-General, while the election of the remaining twenty is subject to the approval of the Chancellor. In case of this (Hindu) University only five out of the minimum of fifty are nominated by the Visitor, who is ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and this provision was suggested by yourselves in order to secure expert official help and co-operation. In Calcutta the appointment of professors requires the sanction of the Government of India. In this University no such sanction is required. There will be in this University under normal conditions no interference whatever from the outside with the university staff. In Calcutta the Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Governor-General in Council, in this University the Court elects its Vice-Chancellor subject only to the approval of the Visitor. The Court has power to elect its own Chancellor and pro-Chancellor. In the Court and the Council the Government has no voice or representation whatever. Ordinary powers of intervention are vested in the Visitor who will be close at hand. You will need his help at every turn in the acquisition of land and in many other ways, and you will not appeal to Sir James Meston in vain. Extraordinary powers are vested in the Governor-General in Council, you need not be alarmed lest they be exercised unduly. The tendency will be the other way. It will not be in human nature that the Visitor should seek lightly the intervention of the Governor-General in Council. I have not noticed such tendency in Local Governments; in the Government of India the tendency is all the other way to avoid interference in details of administration. The terms are necessarily general but it is made quite clear that they are extraordinary and emergent powers, and considering how much this movement already owes to the Government of India I confidently ask you to believe in our *bona fides*. We have trusted the promoters so much that I think we ourselves may claim some trust at your hands.

Sir Harcourt Butler spoke for forty minutes and asked for leave to introduce the Bill.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE.

Dr. Sunderlal in his speech expressed the thanks of the promoters to his Excellency and Sir Harcourt Butler for all the encouragement they had given to them. He said that the Bill marked a memorable epoch in Indian education and constituted an important movement for the expansion of University education.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis in supporting the motion, said it was a genuine pleasure to the Hindus that so much earnest labour had borne fruit and alluded to the efforts of Pandit Malaviya, the Maharaja of Durbhanga and Pandit Sunderlal.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar also spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. Dadabhoy said as the only Parsi in the Council he would join in the chorus of congratulations.

MR. SETALVAD'S FEAR.

Mr. Setalvad said that he confessed to a certain extent to the feeling of apprehension expressed by Mr. Ghaznavi regarding sectarian universities. Being connected with the University of Bombay for many years he could say what a unifying influence that University excerised in bringing all communities together. What was true of the University of Bombay was true of other Indian universities. He said that a sectarian university would tend to destroy that influence and he confessed that what the previous speakers had said, including Mr. Banerjea's eloquence, had not dispelled his fear on that score. Mr. Setalvad in discussing the details of the Bill questioned why the membership of the Court was restricted to Hindus only and alluding to Section 19, relating to the powers of the Senate and also to the Matriculation examination said he hoped that these questions would be considered carefully in the Select Committee.

The introduction of the Bill was carried *nem con.*

The Indian Patents and Designs Bill was passed with a small amendment.

The Delhi Laws Act Amendment was also passed without discussion.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The season of the Bombay Light Horse which closed with the inspection by Brigadier-General Knight, D.S.O., commanding the Bombay Brigade, yesterday morning, was remarkable in several ways. Even before the war broke out recruiting was unusually brisk and the presence of a squadron of the 33rd Cavalry in Bombay enabled the training to be systematically carried out during the monsoon months. Then the outbreak of the war brought within the ranks of the Corps practically all the riding men in Bombay and induced a spirit of keenness which led to much greater efficiency. A further departure from the practice of previous years was inaugurated when a three weeks' camp was held at Santa Cruz immediately before the opening of the hunting season. For this camp no Government allowance was asked and none has been received; the expense was entirely borne by the members themselves. During this camp the practice of week-end bivouacs in Salsette was instituted and proved a very great success; it taught the officers and men, much discipline and enabled them to operate over a new country at some distance from the base of the Movable Column at Santa Cruz.

The consequence was that when the regular camp commenced on March 6th both men and horses were fitter than could possibly have been the case if the earlier training had not been so complete. A varied programme was laid out and carried through with great earnestness. As a general rule there were two hours' work every morning starting as soon as it was light enough to move, and in the evening there were dismounted drills, guards, and lectures, closing after dinner with a detailed discussion by all ranks of the operations of the day. During the week end, March 13th and 14th, the Corps marched to Malad where they bivouacked under the trees and spent the whole of the following day in very instructive manoeuvres with the 108th Infantry, who were completing their battalion training in the neighbourhood of Goregaon.

PRESENTATION TO SIR HENRY PROCTER.

Amongst the interludes during the camp was the presentation of a piece of plate to Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter who resigned the command of the Corps on March 31st, 1914, after having been a member since 1899, and commandant since 1909. The Commanding Officer in making this presentation on behalf of the Corps said that only those whose experience dated back many years could realize what Sir Henry Procter had done for the Bombay Light Horse. He had closed the gap which used to exist between the Corps and the Hunt, with the result that practically all hunting men were now Light Horsemen. He had also inaugurated the system which gave officers, non-commissioned officers, and even the rank and file, individual and personal interest in the training with the very happy results which present members experienced. Moreover, he had done this during a period when very heavy calls were made upon his time; because in addition to being head of a great firm there was practically no public movement with which he was not actively identified. The health of Sir Henry Procter was drunk with three times three and in a brief reply he spoke of the happy days he had passed in the Corps and of the great joy it had given him on his temporary return to India to attend both their camps and to take part in their drills and training. He knew perfectly well from his own experience that a large majority of the members of the Corps were anxious to proceed to the Front and chafed at being kept in Bombay. But, he thought they would agree wisely, it had been decided that the place for the majority of the Volunteers was in India. Therefore they were doing their duty to the State in making themselves efficient and in being ready for any call which might be made upon them. Lectures were given by Capt. Hewlett, Principal of the Veterinary College at Parel, on horse management and by Mr. Ricketts, of the 96th Infantry, on fire control. Then every night after the serious business of the day was over there was a musical programme arranged by Trooper Giles. The Corps commands this year an unusual number of excellent vocalists and these were very much in evidence on Wednesday last when there was a guest night in camp, which was attended by Lieut.-Col. Powys Lane of the 96th Infantry, and Lieut.-Col. Cadell, C.I.E., of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, amongst many others. On Sunday, March 21st there was a church parade in camp conducted by the Rev. H. T. Vodden.

THE INSPECTION.

The annual inspection was held by Brig.-General Knight yesterday morning on the Flats opposite the Jackal Club. The inspection was of an extremely practical and thorough nature. There were 70 of all ranks on parade out of a total strength of 107, 23 being either on active service or with the Reserve of Officers, and the remainder either out of Bombay or absent on medical certificate. The Squadron, drawn up in line, received the G. O. C. with a general salute and then ranked past in single file. The four troops were then individually drilled by their troop leaders, "A" Troop under Sergt. Pearson, "B" Troop under Corpl. Partridge, "C" Troop under Sergt. Lodge, and "D" Troop under Sergt. Kirke-Smith. Afterwards General Knight propounded a little scheme in fire tactics which was carried out under the direction of Lieut. Baird. At the close the Regiment was drawn up in line and General Knight briefly inspected them. He congratulated the Corps on its accession of strength, and remarked that inasmuch as it embraced every eligible riding man in Bombay except three there was no room for criticism. The turn-out was excellent and the horses were all of a remarkably level character. The troop drill and individual riding were good, and the dismounted action smartly and efficiently done. The zeal and efficiency of the Volunteer Force in India, now between 30,000 and 40,000 strong, has been of the greatest value to the State in releasing trained troops for service on the battle-fields of Europe during the most critical phase of the war. General Knight then presented the Long Service medal to Sergt.-Instr. Coy., speaking of his valuable services during the past 15 years, and especially of his excellent horsemanship and power of instruction in equitation. The parade was then dismissed and the camp will come to a close this morning with the annual inter-troop point-to-point races arranged by Sergt. Kirke-Smith.

THE OFFICERS PRESENT.

The officers present throughout the camp were Lieut.-Col. Stanley Reed, A.-D.-C., commanding, and Lieut. Baird, Acting-Adjutant. Unfortunately Capt. Wilson was prevented from being present owing to his duties with the Reserve of officers and Lieut. Spence from the effects of a broken leg received during the November camp. Lieut. Dacres of the United Provinces Light Horse, who is attached to the Corps for training, was present throughout and his services were of the greatest value, especially in preparing the Proficiency Class for examination this week. On Saturday March 20th, the health of the Commanding Officer was drunk in camp, and in reply he spoke of the debt which the Corps owed to officers and non-commissioned officers who put in a vast amount of work. The steady preparation by the troops leaders was known to all, and the results had been clearly demonstrated. But the work of members like Lieut. Baird, the Acting-Adjutant and previous paymaster; Squadron Sergt.-Major Annesley, who had made the admirable and economical arrangements for the supply of fodder; and Sergt. Ellis, who had managed the commissariat with great efficiency,—was not so well known, but all ranks were deeply indebted to them. Then amongst the troopers they had to thank Trooper Blythe, who made a good fight for the recruits' cup, for lending his horses; Trooper Gove for placing spare horses at their disposal; and Trooper Linn for giving them a balance as soon as one was required. As long as this spirit of service flourished amongst all ranks the efficiency of the Corps was assured.

SOCIALIST CALL FOR PEACE.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF GERMAN PARTY.

A very remarkable article—remarkable not only in itself, but also by the fact that it was allowed by the German authorities to appear—by the "Neue Zeit," the official "theoretical" organ of the German Social Democrats, says the "Daily News and Leader." It is from the pen of Herr Gustav Hoch, member of the Reichstag for Hanau in the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, and deals with the terms of peace as desired by the German Socialist party. This is the first article of the kind that, as we have said, has been allowed to appear, and its contents are, therefore, doubly important.

The writer plainly declares that "the time for the conclusion of a really fruitful peace has arrived," and that it is the duty of the Socialists both in Germany and elsewhere to proclaim it aloud. Herr Hoch brushes aside the objection that such a statement as this must play into the hands of Germany's enemies by leading them to think that Germany is exhausted and anxious for peace In Herr Hoch's opinion, Germany's enemies have learnt by now, just as well as she herself that, in defending herself, she is invincible. The defensive power of the German nation will only increase if it becomes clearly aware that all the sacrifices made by it hitherto were only intended for the assertion of Germany's independence, and that peace would be concluded as soon as it became possible on the basis of freedom and equal rights.

GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

Herr Hoch then combats the doctrines of those who, like Professor Stein and others, see the guarantee of a durable and honourable peace in a "rectification" of the Empire's frontiers. Such a peace would only sow the seeds of a revanche and of future conflicts.

No, we must rather allow all other nations the same freedom and equal rights as we claim for ourselves. Such a peace is no defeat and no humiliation for any nation, as the independence of each of them remains intact, and as each of them assures us that it is fighting solely for this object. Such a peace is really a victory for all the nations.

Herr Hoch also opposed the idea of colonial acquisitions. This would only prolong the war, without ultimately serving any interests but those of the big capitalists, and would lead to renewed colonial rivalry, with the attendant militarism and danger of war in the future. The future struggle for markets must no longer be allowed to be conducted by any other than peaceful methods—by methods of commercial competition. Then all disputes could be settled by arbitration, and a final understanding for disarmament could gradually be reached.

Thus a durable and fruitful peace can only be achieved under the following conditions; No conquests; no violation or subjection of any nation; free competition of all nations in foreign countries; an understanding for a peaceful solution of disputes between Governments, and a systematic limitation or armaments. Such a peace corresponds so well to the interests of the bulk of the nations in every country that it ought to be possible, even now, immediately.

Herr Hoch adds that these demands will be brought forward by the Socialists in the next Session of the Reichstag, which will be opened in March—obviously not without the consent of the Government, which has permitted their ventilation in the Socialist Press.

CAMBRIDGE AND THE WAR.

The effects of the war upon Cambridge University are shown by the first lists of candidates for the various Triposes during mail week published.

There are only 25 candidates for Part 2 of the Law Tripos, in which the number was 79 last year. The Mechanical Sciences Tripos has only 6 candidates, compared with 58 last year. Most of the students at the Engineering laboratories have joined Engineer Corps.

In compliance with a decree issued by the Pope to all Catholic churches throughout India, a special intercession service for a speedy proclamation of peace was held on Sunday evening at the Coonoor Catholic church when an impressive service was conducted by Reverend Father Bechu and Reverend Father [illegible].

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There was only one game yesterday in connection with the Mixed Doubles, ubt it proved long and interesting. At first it looked as though Mr. and Mrs. Stileman would be too much for the small start they received from Mr. and Mrs. Simms, but from the middle of the second set the latter pair improved a good deal, Simms's lobbing was very accurate and his volleying good with powerful net slams, Stileman, inclined to be erratic. The latter's partner was rather the stronger, in fact some of her drives were too hard, Mrs. Simms returning woll in the latter stages. Mr. and Mrs. Simms won the first two games but lost the next six and the set. After one all, they were 3—1 down, but went straight to 5—3. Here the others drew level but after a game each Mr. and Mrs. Simms went to set-all. In the last each won, then the latter went to match with five games in succession.

Result:—

Mr. and Mrs. Simms beat Mr. and Mrs. Stileman; 2—6, 8—6, 6—2,

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

There are five games down for decision to-day, as follows:—

Mixed Doubles.

E. T. Robinson and Mrs. Laidlaw, minus 15, v. T. Begbie and Mrs. Hunt, minus 2-6.

Jackson and Mrs. Saxby, minus 15, v. Nicholson and Miss E. Simcox, Scr.

Binning and Miss Simcox, Scr., v. Medley and Mrs. Robinson, plus 2/6.

Singles.

J. T. Tuurner, Scr., v. K. Mc I. Kemp, plus 4/6.

H. L. Simms, minus 30, v. M. N. Hogg, Scr.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the games played in the Conder Tennis Tournament on the Y. M. C. A. courts last evening:—

H. C. Catley and R. Oliver beat Bhagawanji Murarji and G. L. Merchant, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

N. Ferdoonji Naoroji and A. J. Wadia, beat C. D. Gunther and R. L. Greene, 6—4, 6—3.

Karve and S. B. Modi, beat S. Aziz and D. M. Mehta, 7—5, 6—4.

The following are the games down for decision this evening:—

V. V. Bhadkamker and R. E. Wagle v. V. Hildreth and R. Langan.

A. K. Nash and S. F. Pearcy v. H. D. Gimi and J. D. Antia.

Shane and Modi v. V. N. Chandravarkar and V. N. Chirvants.

"TREATED LIKE DOGS."

GERMAN SOLDIERS' STRIKING LETTERS

The "Figaro" published during mail week two letters sent by German soldiers to their families.

In the first one the writer says:—

I am quite shattered, and can hardly carry my pack. If I die it will be a miserable death, for no one here cares what happens to me.

The situation here is worse than in Russia, and what the newspapers say is untrue. We are treated like dogs, and are sent like sheep to the slaughter. The French guns speak so that the very earth trembles, while our artillery barely fires a few shells, and we are forbidden to fire our rifles. Wherever one looks one sees only dead and wounded.

The post, they tell me, forwards nothing, so that no information should leak our rifles. Wherever one looks one sees will be lucky, and will have something to thank God for. This is a fight to a finish and it is impossible to tell you all I see.

HAND GRENADES AND BOMBS.

The second letter runs as follows:—

The first line companies every day have six or eight men killed and twenty to thirty wounded. The enemy has pushed forward his saps in which he has placed mines to blow up our trenches. Hand grenades and bomb throwers—such are the terrible weapons to which recourse is made.

The bottom of the trenches is covered with a layer of mud five or six inches thick, in which lie the bodies of those killed during the preceding days. Here and there one sees an arm or a leg stick out. A horrible stench pervades the trenches.

In the rear the corpses lie piled up. Holes made by shells are of every imaginable size. Some are so big that a carriage could stand in them. I should never have believed I could endure all this, but one gets accustomed to everything.

AFRICAN AIR RAID.

BOMBS DROPPED BY GERMANS ON BRITISH CAMP.

Reuter's correspondent at Garub, German South-West Africa, wired on Feb. 24:—

An enemy aeroplane appeared over the camp to-day and dropped several hand grenades or dart bombs and four shells. None of the grenades did any damage, but three shells burst in the hospital lines, one in the very door of an operating tent itself, while a fourth burst among a knot of men, wounding one officer and five men, none of whom has yet been officially classed as dangerously wounded.

The aeroplane flew at a lower altitude than usual and at great speed. We trained heavy guns on it, but the airman escaped and descended near Aus Peak. The field hospital staff worked markedly well.

After primary treatment the injured were specially entrained on a Red Cross coach to Luderitzbucht. General Botha has wired his congratulations on our effective and rapid occupation of Garub.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DRAWINGS.

Twenty-one teams are competing for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this year and the drawing, which took place at the Bombay Gymkhana last evening, is as under:—

1 Bye Republican Hockey Club.
2 Bye Lusitanians' Sporting Club.
3 Bye G. I. P. Railway.
4 Bye Bhusaval.
5 Bye R. G. A.
6 Parsi Hockey Association.
7 Bombay Gymkhana.
8 Rangers.
9 College Casuals.
10. B. Y. C. Hindu Hockey Club.
11 Byculla United.
12 Parsi Cyclists.
13 Parsi Pioneers.
14 B. B. & C. I. Ry.
15 Grant Medical College.
16 Bye Lanovli.
17 Bye Institute Luso Indiano.
18 Bye Jhansi.
19 Bye Hornets.
20 Bye Igatpuri.
21 Bye Eastern Telegraphs.

A suggestion was made at the meeting that several Indians, whose names were given to the Secretary, should be appointed as referees and Mr. E. F. Nicholson, on behalf of the Gymkhana Committee, promised a favourable consideration to this suggestion.

HRRMSTON'S CIRCUS.

A JUMPING COMPETITION.

The Circus was well filled last night when a horse jumping competition was held. Seven competed, the winner being the only one to clear the bar at 4 ft. 7 ins. This proved to be Mr. Gove's Wilmot Lad, a big animal who took kindly to the game.

Result:—

Mr. J. Gove's Wilmot Lad I. Also competed:—Mr. Baldock's Ginger Nut and Blue Devon, Mr. Vakeel's Aviator, Mr. Gove's Maidie, Mr. Patel's Rattler and Mr. Bond's Old Girl.

The programme went with its usual swing, and one is glad to see it so well patronised.

VETERINARY TREATMENT IN PINJRAPOLS.

NO LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

"Some time ago the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department brought to the notice of the Governor in Council the fact that the animals harboured in many of the pinjrapols of the Presidency suffer, and sometimes suffer cruelly, from the lack of veterinary treatment by qualified men. He gave instances within his personal knowledge of neglect which amounted to nothing short of cruelty. He, therefore, proposed that all pinjrapols should be registered and their administration made subject to certain conditions, which should include veterinary inspection, veterinary treatment by qualified men, and prosecution in all cases of cruelty. He also suggested that the higher officers of his Department should be authorised to order the destruction of all animals incurably injured and suffering pain amounting to cruelty on a [illegible] certificate to that effect.

"The officers consulted by Government were unanimous in recommending that no destruction of animals should be authorized, on the ground that such an order would be directly opposed to the sentiments of the majority of those interested in the pinjrapols and of the people at large. Opinions were divided on the remaining portion of the Superintendent's recommendations. On a consideration of the whole question Government have decided to take no steps in the way of legislation, but have authorized the Superintendent to offer all managers of pinjrapols free advice and attendance by veterinary officers to all sick and diseased animals in their institutions. The Governor in Council is loth to believe that there is any deliberate cruelty to be found in pinjrapols, but wishes to impress on all those concerned that sins of omission may involve as much moral blame as sins of commission, and that neglect of an injured or diseased animal may amount to the most terrible cruelty. He, therefore, trusts, that all managers of pinjrapols will welcome the advice of the veterinary officers and accept adequate treatment for the animals entrusted to their keeping."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for information that the following codes, (A) Meyers Atlantic Cotton Code 39th edition. (B) Bentleys Complete Phrase Code, excluding separate mining and oil supplement. (C) Broomhalls Imperial Combination Code, exclusive of special rubber edition may now be used in telegrams to:—

1. Places in British possession in the extra European system.

2. Places in British possessions elsewhere and places in Allied or Central States in the extra European systems which admit the use of codes.

3. Places in French, Belgium and Servian territories in the European system.

The codes mentioned above are in addition to the codes already permitted, viz., A. B. 5th edition, Scott's 10th edition, [illegible] and the Western Union Code.

Telegrams in code for the Dutch Indies and places in Russian territory will be accepted.

1. Communication with Tabriz restored no communication [illegible] (6-2-15)

2. Khanekine line interrupted [illegible] Kermanshah and Khanekine [illegible]

3. Bhamo route to China [illegible] beyond Indian frontier [illegible] and Thuyung (10-2-15)

4. Ahwaz line interrupted [illegible] hormuz and Ahwaz [illegible]

Telegrams in a[illegible] are not admitted.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 23, 1915.

MEDICAL ORGANISATION.

Many tributes have been paid by generals and correspondents to the wonderful organization of the medical units at work in connection with the British Army, as well as in the Navy. The Japanese set a striking example to the other civilized nations in their arrangements by their treatment of the wounded which was far ahead of anything previously known. But the organization now being successfully worked by the medical staff of our Army is far in advance of theirs, and evidence of this is seen in the exceptional health enjoyed by all classes of our troops. In previous wars the toll of men as the result of sickness, notably enteric, was very great, far greater than that claimed by the bullets and bayonets of the enemy. In spite of the fact that the Army has increased in numbers several times over, that the men now employed in medical work are working in an entirely new field, the authorities have developed their plans with very striking success, and have made better arrangements for the prevention of disease, and for the treatment of wounded men than the most sanguine would have deemed possible. This aspect of medical organization has received recognition in all quarters. But though to an outsider the machine may appear to be working with the greatest ease, so much so as to give the impression there have been no difficulties to encounter, a little reflection will show that the demands of the war have made serious inroads into the medical profession. No class has shown greater loyalty, and from every part of the country members of the medical profession immediately joined the Territorial Army to which they belonged, prepared for whatever service they were called upon to do; some not attached to the Territorials joined as ordinary combatants; many students left their colleges and entered the ranks; not a few took their places as combatant officers in the Army they were previously connected with. So far as the men of the Military and Naval Regular Services are concerned, the call to service does not affect the country, but when large demands are made on those who usually give their services to the civilian population, it is not difficult to see the many problems which will be raised in the parts affected. The medical authorities are aware that the drain so far is small compared with what will be required in the near future when the new Armies take up their places in the fighting line, and they are now taking steps to organize their forces in such a way as to render the maximum assistance to the fighting forces and the civilians. In Scotland, the problem soon became acute and the Medical Association did not lose any time in formulating a scheme which would meet it. Their proposals have proved of the greatest assistance to the English Committees now at work organizing the medical profession with this object. It is a serious matter for a civil doctor to give up his practice, built up frequently only after many years hard and steady work, and they have a right to ask what protection shall be given to them if they join the military or naval forces. In these days the doctor cannot get a *locum tenens* to carry on his work while he is away, and his work must be done by another doctor. The object of the Committee is to make the best arrangements possible whereby the absentee will not suffer materially, and that the man doing the work shall receive a just return for his extra labours. If this can be arranged satisfactorily, the number of men available for immediate service will be greatly increased. A plan has been proposed whereby the man doing the work of another in a large town where the question of mileage is not a serious matter, shall receive half the fees obtained either for private or insurance work; in the case of those men working in towns of a considerable population, with some country work to do as well, the proportion would be five-eighths to the one doing the work, and three-eighths to the absentee; in the case of country practices a slightly higher amount ought to go to the doctor on the spot in lieu of the heavy demands on his time. It is, of course, recognised that there are special circumstances in which such arrangement would scarcely be just, and special conditions would be necessary. In order that the rights of the absentee doctor should be kept before the people, it is suggested that all accounts shall be rendered "by Dr. X on behalf of Dr. Y, absent on duty with the King's Forces." If these proposals find favour with the members of the profession as a whole, it will be possible so to organize the civilian work at Home that many more men will be available for military service. There has been a natural hesitancy on the part of those with good practices to offer their services unless assured they were required. There is no doubt about the need, and they will now feel they can safely leave their practices in the keeping of the Association. Many men are employed in public institutions by agreement with the authorities. So far these institutions have shown their readiness to release any man desiring to go, and to accept others as deputies. There has been a steady growth in the number of these appointments of late years, owing to the social schemes of the Government, and it cannot be expected that the medical supervision will be so thorough as before. In not a few cases institutions have appointed women doctors to the posts, and their success in other branches of medical work will be a guarantee of their work in the new positions now thrown open to them. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the service the women doctors are able to render at this time, more especially in filling the vacancies caused by the diminishing number of civilian doctors available. By the careful organization of their forces, by the hearty co-operation of the public, the needs of the fighting forces and the civilian population should be adequately attended to.

NATIONAL FOOD SUPPLIES.

The protagonists of Tariff Reform have been so long silent that some of us had almost forgotten their existence. The outbreak of the war, however, and the new controversies provoked by the cessation of certain valuable imports of German commodities, among which aniline dyes held the palm, have brought to the front again the Tariff Reform Leaguers, who have shown some signs of life after their period of suspended animation. As yet they have been wise enough not to raise again the economic issues underlying the question. They seem to think, not without justification, that the stars in their courses are about to solve the problem for them.

We have more than once discussed the views held by Free Traders and Protectionists on the subject of the scheme for the promotion of an aniline industry in England. There is no question, viewed from the purely economic point of view, but that the Free Trade Cabinet are consistent in their first principle which it is superfluous to repeat here. It is better to buy from abroad commodities which cannot be produced cheaper in the country. The saving effected by the purchase of such cheaper foreign articles is actually fresh capital which can be more profitably invested in those home industries in which no foreigner can compete. But the war has brought to the front grave politico-economic questions. These, it is the opinion of a large majority, cannot be finally determined on the pure abstract principles of Free Trade or Protection. There is a danger involved in either form of international trade. The problem from the political point of view may thus be formulated. Having regard to the position of aniline dyes and other commodities, is it or is it not a nation's duty to prevent the repetition of such a state of affairs as has now arisen? In short, should the British people or should they not make themselves entirely independent for all time to come of a foreign commodity which they can produce, though it may be at a slightly dearer cost. From the political point of view there can be but one answer to the question, namely, that speaking broadly, it is of the highest importance that any nation, in view of the inconveniences, hardships and other dangers to which it may be exposed by reason of hostilities with another nation, should strive to be emancipated from such difficulties by producing so far as it lies in its power, at any sacrifice, such commodities. The production should not be confined to articles of trade alone. The food of the people should be as far as possible grown in the country so as to be at all times independent of foreign countries, war or no war. Take the question of the wheat supply. Both Germany and England are dependent for the greater portion of their supplies on foreign countries. Look at the straits to which Germany has been driven. Suppose England by a concatenation of adverse circumstances were to find herself in a similar plight at some future time. Does not the instinct of self-preservation demand that England should set about enquiring from now how she can become independent of all food supplies from abroad? This is the answer which commonsense would suggest. Every sacrifice ought to be made in order that the country can never be starved or famished for its food supplies, so far as it is possible and practical to raise them. A similar answer must be given in reference to raw materials and manufactured articles, specially those of an indispensable character. This is a supreme question involving the gravest political considerations, to which the nation will have to give its serious attention. It will set rolling again the old economic ball on one side of which is inscribed Free Trade and the other Tariff Reform. But if it can be agreed by common consent that in the matter of production of certain commodities and food, now imported from abroad, the question of Free Trade and Protection shall be subordinated to the larger and broader consideration of national defence and necessity, then the question will have been determined once for all. All other matters ought to be governed by the first principle of national defence and safety and the economic problems which divide the country into two camps of Free Traders and Tariff Reformers should be fought out under the limitation imposed by the future foreign policy of the nation. Wealthy countries with ample resources should first concentrate on the realisation of the fundamental object of making themselves independent of foreign countries, first for the supplies of the national food and, second, for the provision of great stable industries which produce national wealth and add to the national income of the country. That is a question which should occupy a place above and in front and be treated quite independently of the merits of Free Trade, and it should be one of the first problems to be dealt with after the war.

Notes of the Day.

The Government's Wheat Scheme.

While there is not time to discuss fully the important announcement made by the Member for Commerce at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Council regarding the control of wheat stocks,—the telegram reached us very late,—we may say at once that, outside trade interests, there will be widespread public satisfaction at the drastic but statesmanlike steps taken by the Government. As Mr. Clark said, the Government thus protect the interests of the Indian consumer, which were about to be sacrificed for the benefit of a handful of traders, while serving the interests of the Empire and putting money in the pockets of the Indian taxpayer. That is an ideal consummation, very simple in appearance now it has been accomplished perhaps, but none the less a bold and courageous act of high statesmanship. The attempt that was made to persuade the Government that the population of the wheat consuming areas would suffer nothing by an unrestricted export was altogether too thin. It is true, as Mr. Clark showed, that there will be a surplus for export, but to have left the Indian consumer to the mercies of the private exporter would have meant that, with the high prices prevailing in Europe, he would have got nothing. He will now have his requirements fully supplied at a reasonable price, while the surplus will be exported by the Government for the benefit of the British consumer and the profits will go to the State. That is certainly a just arrangement and it is a pity it cannot be applied every time a small ring of traders attempt to benefit themselves in a time of national crisis at the expense of the public.

The Fighting in South Africa.

A telegram from Swakomund records a notable British success in the operations which General Botha is conducting against the Germans in South-West Africa, over two hundred of the enemy and two field-guns having been captured. The South African correspondent of "The Pioneer" recently pointed out that the campaign in German South-West Africa was likely to extend over a very large aera and to take the form of guerilla fighting as the Germans would not risk a pitched battle for fearing of losing their artillery. The strategy of the large British force was to advance gradually, capturing the numerous block-houses that guard the routes into the interior and driving the enemy from the cultivated country until they are hard pressed for the means of subsistence. It seems, however, judging from to-day's telegrams, that the enemy have, after all been forced to accept a pitched battle as we read that they are strongly entrenched in barren kopje country with field artillery and maxims, while severe fighting still continues.

The Enemy's Forces.

The Cape Town correspondent of the "British Empire Review," in estimating the strength of the enemy's forces in German South-West Africa says that the troops are all either mounted infantry or artillery. There is neither cavalry nor ordinary infantry as mobility has always been aimed at. The mounted infantry are divided into companies of 250 men, and there are also mounted police who hold posts in which machine-guns are mounted. A camel-corps, 500 strong, forms part of the garrison. It may be noted that Mr. J. K. O'Connor, writing in the "Cape Times," points out that German ambitions in South Africa are no new thing. As far back as 1890, at the time of the German occupation of the Cameroons, an inspired article appeared in Prince Bismarck's paper "Das Nachrichten," published in Hamburg, which concluded with the words, "The next piece of African territory to belong to the Fatherland will be the Transvaal." The end, however, will now be that Germany will eventually have no possessions at all in South Africa.

Spoiling Their Own Game.

The Germans have an extraordinary aptitude for spoiling their own game. The Netherlands Government, it appears, have addressed a protest to Great Britain and France against the blockade measures they are enforcing against Germany. The reason for that is obvious—from the Dutch point of view! But it is not a protest to which the British and French Governments can listen under the circumstances. But one would have thought that Germany, having achieved that much success in her persistent endeavours to force the Allies into measures which affect the trade of Neutrals, would carefully preserve the advantage by leaving alone Dutch shipping and doing nothing to provoke the Dutch Government and people. But she chooses this very moment to seize a couple of Dutch cargo steamers carrying eggs and other produce and takes them off to Zeebrugge. Reuter's telegram does not state the destination of the two vessels but it may be assumed with safety that the cargo of eggs at least was going to England and France and not to the Dutch Colonies. From our point of view the seizure is justifiable, and so it is from the German point of view. But could anything have been more stupid and expedient from the German point of view at this moment. England is not going to starve for a cargo of eggs!

Cotton in the War.

The action of the British Government in prohibiting the imports of cotton into Germany, and also recently from India to Continental ports has been taken after a great deal of consideration. It is not a question merely affecting the working of the German factories, and consequently their supplies of clothing. But cotton plays a very important part in actual warfare and Germany, being cut off from the cotton exporting countries, will resort to every means to procure this commodity from other countries on the Continent, if she can do so. To give a fair idea it may be mentioned that twenty thousand bales of cotton are required to provide gun-cotton enough for 3,000 millions of Mauser rifles, and if part of this were used for big guns and part for the rifles the enemy would be sufficiently supplied with ammunition for a week. The German service rifle Mauser, takes a charge of 48½ grains of gun-cotton, of which 55 per cent. is pure cotton, and Germany boasts that she has an army of five millions in the field. Thus the daily requirements of Germany would be about 170 tons, and taking Austria's at half that figure, altogether both would require about 255 tons daily. In addition to this there are the big guns to be taken into consideration. Germany may be fully stocked with cotton for her requirements for some time yet, but what of the future?

Indigenous Industries.

A correspondent writing from Kobe urges upon our attention the necessity in India for an efficient commercial organization, promoted under the auspices of Government, for the furtherance of indigenous industries, not necessarily to be developed to such an extent as to create a surplus for export, but sufficient to supply the requirements of India in such articles as are imported annually from foreign countries amounting to crores of rupees. Our correspondent maintains that it requires no arguments to prove that State influence and help in connection with this form of industrial development should be established on sound common-sense business principles. Just as we have an Army and Navy, with their experienced technical advisers, to defend the country, so we should have bodies of trained men all over the country to defend our trade under equally qualified leaders. This trained force, it is urged, should be brought up with an intimate knowledge of our business requirements, and the leaders of it should be well paid, so as to attract men of marked capacity and ambition after they have given proof of these qualities in business life. A paid Council composed of the best business men of the country should meet at intervals to decide upon the general policy to be followed, and to render the best expert advice.

The Problem in England.

This subject, so far as British industrial development generally is concerned, is very interestingly dealt with in a speech by Mr. Wilfrid Stokes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Engineers' Association, outlining a scheme for reconstructing those Government departments which deal with British foreign trade. Mr. Stokes pointed out that at the present moment attention is naturally directed to British foreign trade conditions, and how they are and may be affected by the war. While it is universally acknowledged that the greatness of Great Britain depends upon her foreign trade, it is apparent that there is no adequate machinery provided by the Government departments for properly extending and developing it. It falls to the lot of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade to deal with the matter; but both of these departments are seriously hampered by the lack of funds, and neither of them was ever constituted for this special purpose.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Mr. D. N. Bahadurji will succeed the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman as Advocate-General of Bombay.

VIENNA TO-DAY.

ACCOUNT BY A RECENT ARRIVAL.

An Englishman who has resided in Vienna for a number of years and who arrived in London from there a few days ago makes the following comments on life there as he experienced it.

Food is scarce and dear. White bread is not obtainable, and the ordinary bread (Kriegsbrod) costs 7d. a pound. Flour can only be purchased a pound at a time, with which a like quantity of rye flour must be bought. To obtain milk an official check has to be got, without which it is unobtainable. Milk has increased in price and decreased in quality. Meat costs 2s. 1d. a pound. Potatoes and rice are twice as dear as usual. English tea of poor quality costs 9s. a pound, sugar fetches 5d., and lard as much as 1s. 6d. a pound. Coal and wood are getting scarce, and petrol is practically unobtainable.

The newspapers are no longer so bitter towards England as they were at the beginning of the war, and the fact that the greeting "God punish England" has been officially forbidden to be used in Austria-Hungary is a sign that the feeling towards England is not as in Germany. The better-class people, indeed, openly express their disappointment at being unable to obtain the English luxuries they are used to. In the matter of health it is known that cholera has made its appearance among the troops, but great care is taken to isolate the cases in special hospitals in villages outside Vienna. Few cases of cholera have occurred among the civil population, but hundreds of cases of small-pox, for the most part among civilians, are under treatment. Elaborate preparations are being made to cope with both diseases when the warm weather comes.

Many wounded are seen in the streets of Vienna. Numbers have lost limbs, and while they do not beg they accept coppers from passers-by.

The theatres are opened, but the attendance consists chiefly of soldiers and their wives, who are admitted free.

The British in Vienna who are not interned are forbidden to go to any place of amusement, restaurant, or cafe. They must be home by 8 p.m. and have strict orders not to go near barracks or any of the schools which have been converted into hospitals. They are not badly treated, but naturally suffer with the rest of the population from the increased cost of living.

There are about 900 Englishmen interned in three different centres who suffered considerably at the beginning of the war. Now their situation has been greatly improved.

In Hungary subjects of enemy countries enjoy their full freedom as in times of peace. My impression of the general situation is that Austria-Hungary is in a thankless position, and would be pleased to see an early end of the war. There is discontent everywhere.

The Punjab University will this year select a student for one of the scholarships offered by the Government of India to Indian students proceeding to England for further study.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL

GERMANS LEAVING ITALY.

SCENES IN THE REICHSTAG.

ZEPPELINS' FUTILE ATTACK ON PARIS.

A Petrograd communiquè announces that Przemysl has surrendered.

A message from Rome states that Germans and Austrians have been advised by their respective Consuls to leave Italy in the shortest time possible. Meanwhile, Germans have entered Italy under what are suspected to be false pretences, and in such numbers, that a special police service is necessary to watch them, there being evidence that they are military spies.

A German submarine torpedoed and sank the steamer Cairne Orr off Beachy Head on Sunday afternoon. The crew of thirty-four were saved.

Four Zeppelins approached Paris from the direction of Compeigne, but two were compelled to return before reaching the capital. The remainder were attacked by anti-aircraft guns and withdrew after dropping about a dozen bombs which did insignificant damage.

Wild scenes are reported to have taken place on Saturday in the Reichstag, when Herr Ledebour, a socialist member, accused the military of trying to Germanise portions of France, a policy which had aroused in Alsace and Lorraine a desire for French rule. Herr Ledebour acknowledged the bravery of the troops, but condemned the political performances of the military. The speaker was repeatedly called to order amid a tremendous uproa

"Eye-witness" at British Head-quarters gives a graphic account of the fierce fighting at St. Eloi. The Germans had erected barricades in the streets defended by Machine guns. These were stormed regardless of losses.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SUCCESS OF UNION TROOPS.

SWAKOPMUND, Mar. 21.

Reuter's correspondent with the Union forces reports that important operations under General Botha, yesterday, resulted in the capture of over two hundred Germans and two field guns.

The enemy are strongly entrenched in barren kopje country, with field artillery and maxims. Fighting was severe and still continues.

The Union casualties were fairly heavy. The German casualties have not yet been ascertained, but were undoubtedly considerable.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The London Gazette announces that Sir William Robertson has been appointed Chief of the General Staff.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS WARNED TO QUIT ITALY.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

TE DEUM AT RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 22, 3-45 p.m.

A communiqué announces that Przemysl has surrendered.

A "Te Deum" was held at Russian Head-quarters, which was attended by the Tsar.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN THE CARPATHIANS.

2,546 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, March 22.

A communiqué says the Russian offensive on the west and middle Niemen continues successfully.

An important success has been achieved in the Carpathians, the Russians storming the enemy's principal positions at Svidnik and Smolnik, capturing 2,546 prisoners and two guns.

The garrison of Przemysl has been driven back to the forts around the whole circumference.

GERMAN VANDALISM IN POLAND.

95 TOWN AND 4,500 VILLAGES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, March 22.

The German invasion of Russian Poland has been accompanied by the destruction of 95 towns and 4,500 villages, the total damage being estimated at over a hundred million sterling.

PLIGHT OF BRUSSELS.

KING ALBERT'S PALACE AN HOTEL FOR GERMANS.

A correspondent who escaped from Brussels by bribing the German sentry, tells of the following incidents:—

"Brussels, in spite of German oppression and daily renewed ill-treatment, remains calm and confident; life is sad and monotonous there, waiting for the arrival of the Allies. The Germans are fairly quiet, though their audacity grows daily. After having removed the monument of Ferrer they have set about seizing fifty-two monuments of the Petit Tablon, which represent all the industrial bodies. These statues have been sent to Germany. Also they tried to remove the massive bronze doors of the Eglise Royale Ste. Marie, but they have not succeeded.

"The new palace of King Albert, formerly used for Red Cross work, is now a hotel for German officers. From time to time these officers fancy and snatch from the bodies of ladies the decorations and jewels they wear. An instance / occurred quite recently in a tramway car, an officer fearing the Insignia of King Albert from a lady's dress."

FRAGONARD PANELS.

REPORTED PURCHASE FOR £ 285,000.

According to a New York cable the Fragonard panels from the Morgan collection, which had been disposed of by Mr. J. P. Morgan to Messrs. Duveen for an unnamed sum, have been purchased by Mr. H. C. Frick, who has paid Messrs. Duveen the sum of $1,425,000 (£285,000).

Mr. Henry Clay Frick, the millionaire, has accumulated a splendid collection of pictures, many of which had at one time been in the possession of English houses.

Jean Honore Fragonard, who painted the panels which Mr. Frick has acquired, was born in 1732 at Grasse. He was patronised by the licentious Court of Louis XV., and his pictures reflect the voluptuous tastes of his patrons. The panels known as "Roman d'Amour de la Jeunesse" were painted for Mme. du Barry's pavilion, but were not completed when she was hurried to the guillotine: the artist, fearing the same fate, fleeing to Grasse. They were bought for £20 by a distant relative, who was offered £60,000 for them.

In 1898 they were exhibited in London, and later acquired by the late Mr. J. P. Morgan.

At the Cordite Factory Institute, Coonoor on Sunday, the final tie in the annual tennis handicap tournament for the challenge cup took place before a large gathering assembled. Mrs. Babington presented trophies to the following winners:—Ladies' cup was won by Mrs. J. C. Bain and the Gentlemen's cup was carried away by Staff Sergeant J. Parselle of the Military Works.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

GERMANS ADVISED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN SPIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, March 22.

Germans and Austrians have been advised by their respective Consuls to leave Italy in the shortest time possible.

Meanwhile, Germans have entered Italy under what are suspected to be false pretences, and in such numbers, that a special police service is necessary to watch them.

It is declared that the police have circumstantial evidence that they are military spies.

WHOLE COMPANIES SURRENDER.

AUSTRIA'S ITALIAN CONSCRIPTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

VENICE, March 22.

Whole companies of Austrian infantry, largely composed of recruits from the Italian provinces have surrendered to the Russians with the connivance of their officers.

STORY OF ST. ELOI.

FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE BRITISH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 21.

The British Eye-witness with Headquarters says the story of St. Eloi is somewhat eclipsed by Neuve Chapelle, but has given equal proofs of the fighting qualities of the British soldier.

The Germans' first rush succeeded where the trenches had been blown in, but eastward of the village the British infantry made a most determined stand.

Their fire was so steady and well directed that the German losses were terrible, our men sticking to their posts until at last overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers.

The Germans then rushed the support trenches, which were blown up by a mine, and penetrated the village itself.

The first British counter-attack was delivered at 2-30 in the morning and was partly successful. Two hours later we drove the enemy out of the village and from all the trenches which had not been destroyed.

Fighting in St. Eloi itself was very fierce. The Germans had erected barricades in the streets defended by machine guns. These were stormed one by one, regardless of losses.

A pleasing feature of the fight was that the Germans refrained from firing on our bearer parties carrying wounded. Prisoners admit that they suffered very great losses from shell fire.

"Eye-witness" adds that the German wounded have to thank the British for many acts of kindness, even in the excitement of assault A brilliant example is quoted, of a British soldier carrying a Prussian officer, whose arm had been blown off, to a place of safety under heavy fire.

"Eye-witness" dwells on the gallantry of regimental officers. The heavy toll among them is largely due to the advance through an intricate country intersected by hedges and ditches. Platoon commanders reconnoitre the ground in order to circumvent obstacles and prevent undue losses among the men. The success they have achieved is extraordinary, and the spirit of the troops is the best proof of the qualities of the officers.

SOISSONS CATHEDRAL AGAIN BOMBARDED.

LOST POSITIONS IN THE VOSGES RETAKEN.

PARIS, March 22.

The evening communiqué says the enemy has again bombarded the Cathedral at Soissons, severely damaging it.

We advanced slightly on Saturday evening east of the ridge north-east of Mesnil.

We lost Great and Little Reichackerkopf, in the Vosges, on Saturday, but recaptured Little Reichackerkopf to-day. The counter-attack for the recovery of Great Reichackerkopf is in progress.

WRECKED CATHEDRAL OF RHEIMS.

A GOAL OF PILGRIMAGE.

PARIS, Mar. 21.

Cardinal Lucon, who has been ejected from the Arch-Episcopal palace at Rheims, is now living in a house exposed to shell fire. He says the Cathedral will be left in the present state for a whole year, and will be a goal of pilgrimage.

PARIS, Mar. 21.

The afternoon communiqué says there is no change in the situation.

ZEPPELIN ATTACK ON PARIS.

RAID A COMPLETE FAILURE.

DAMAGE INSIGNIFICANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 21.

It is officially announced that between 1-15 and 3 in the morning four zeppelins approached Paris from the direction of Compiegne, following the Valley of the Oise.

Two were compelled to return before reaching the Capital, one at Ecouen and the other at Mantes.

The remainder were attacked by anti-aircraft guns and only flew over the suburbs north-west of Paris. They withdrew after dropping some dozen bombs.

The damage to property was insignificant. Seven persons were struck, one seriously.

While the guns were working the airships were lit up by search-lights. One zeppelin seemed to be hit.

French aeroplane squadrons took part in the fight but were hampered by mist.

The raid was a complete failure and demonstrated how well the defence arrangements work. The populace remained quite calm.

While returning the zeppelins dropped a dozen bombs on Compiegne, but the damage was not important.

WATCHFUL TERRITORIALS

TIMELY ALARM GIVEN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 22.

Two Territorials at Compiegne guarding the railway at night saw by the light of the moon airships silhouetted against the sky and gave an alarm which was instantly telephoned to Paris, where the airships were greeted with tremendous artillery and rifle fire.

They retreated northward.

The inhabitants plainly saw the great machines in rays of searchlights.

The bombs emitted a sickening smell.

There were many most miraculous escapes.

One hole made by a bomb was as large as a house.

The others penetrated two tenements in which there were seventy and two hundred occupants respectively, but no one was hurt.

Another fell near the American hospital. The building was shaken and the chief doctor was thrown out of his bed.

INDIA'S RALLY TO THE EMPIRE.

LORD BRYCE ON THE FUTURE.

LONDON, March 22.

Viscount Bryce presided at a lecture by Lieut.-Colonel A. Yate on the subject of the Indian Army.

He paid a tribute to the loyalty and devotion of the Indian princes and people and said that their spontaneous offers of help were the most striking instance of their attachment while by their deeds of valour, the Indian soldiers had proved themselves worthy compeers of our and Allied troops. These demonstrations of loyalty formed one of the redeeming incidents of a time so full of sorrow. He felt this was the new and most endearing tie because it showed that our efforts were appreciated by the people of the great Empire and the future might reasonably hope that our relations with India would rest on the surer foundation of mutual respect than ever before.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN CANADIAN FORCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The authorities are investigating the reports that some American militia officers are serving with the Canadians in France.

FIRST AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

BOMB RELIC FOR THE KING.

Lieut.-Commander Ian Howden, commanding the Dover Anti-Aircraft Corps, has received the following letter indicating the King's acceptance of a piece of the first air raid bomb dropped on England:—

Buckingham Palace.

"I am commanded by the King to ask you to accept for yourself and to convey, to the officers, petty officers, and men of the Dover Anti-Aircraft Corps the expression of his Majesty's best thanks for the fragment of the German bomb dropped on Dover on December 24, 1914, which relic has been attractively mounted in an engraved frame made by the members of your corps.

"The King much appreciates the kind thought which prompted the offer of this interesting souvenir, which his Majesty is much pleased to possess.

"CLIVE WIGRAM, Major,
"Assistant Private Secretary."

GERMANISING FRANCE.

WILD SCENES IN THE REICHSTAG.

SOCIALIST MEMBER'S DENUNCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.

Wild scenes took place on Saturday in the Reichstag, when Herr Ledebour, the Socialist, accused the military of trying to Germanise portions of France, a policy which had aroused in Alsace-Lorraine the desire for French rule.

His remarks were received with great uproar and shouts of "what about the peace party"?

Herr Ledebour acknowledged the bravery of the troops, but condemned the political performances of the military.

He said he was horrified to learn that the Germans would burn three Russian villages for every German village burnt. Herr Liebknecht interjected "this is barbarism" the words causing a general disturbance and yells of "unheared of treachery."

Herr Ledebour endeavoured to continue his denunciation, but was repeatedly called to order amid a tremendous uproar, some Socialists encouraging Herr Ledebour.

Various speakers deprecated such utterances very strongly.

LATER.

The "Vorwaerts" says that Herr Liebknecht and Herr Ruehle voted against the budget in the Reichstag. Herr Ledebour and twenty-nine other Socialists abstained.

FRENCH RECRUITS FOR THE FRONT.

CARDINAL-ARCHBISHOP'S EXHORTATION

PARIS, Mar. 21.

An impressive service was held in Notre Dame to-day on the occasion of the departure of the 1916 class of recruits for the front. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris officiated.

The preacher exhorted the recruits to remember that they were Christians, and be kind to the enemy when he was laid low. They were to strike hard and kill as many of the enemy as they could, but spare women and children.

INTENTIONS OF ITALY.

SOCIALIST DEMAND FOR EXPLANATION.

At the end of the sitting of the Chamber on February 19, an unexpected motion was brought forward by Signor Marangoni in the name of the Socialists, wired the Rome correspondent of "The Times" on February 19. He proposed that, at the termination of the discussion on the Post Office Vote, the Foreign Estimates should be taken. He said:—"At such a grave and tragic moment in our national life we are in darkness regarding the conditions of our country and its international relations. At such a moment it is well that Parliament should be given back the liberty to discuss our foreign policy."

The Premier, Signor Salandra, replied that he could not accept the proposal, but 15 names were quickly collected in support of it, and a further motion, similarly backed, was brought forward by Signor Chiesa. This motion was couched in the following terms:—

Considering that, seven months after the outbreak of the gigantic European conflict, the Government has completed its military preparations and has had vast sums put at its disposal; considering that the diplomatic preparation necessitated by the new orientation of international politics regarding the States of the Triple Entente must have arrived at a secure understanding concerning the interests of Italy in the Mediterranean, with the object of avoiding any dangerous isolation after the virtual collapse of the Triple Alliance treaty; and considering that the nation ought not to remain further in painful doubt, which saps all energies, the Chamber invites the Government to explain its policy clearly to Parliament and the country.

Signor Marangoni's proposal was rejected by 254 votes to 27.

When Signor Chiesa's motion was presented the Premier said that the Government considered a discussion of foreign affairs inopportune and declared that, if Signor Chiesa pressed for a day for discussion, he would propose that day six months.

Signor Chiesa did not insist, but he remarked that the Government would soon find it necessary to declare its intentions with regard to its foreign policy.

NAVAL GUNS AGAINST FORTRESSES.

SUPERIORITY ESTABLISHED.

BAD WEATHER IN THE DARDANELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.

The Admiralty announces that unfavourable weather has interrupted operations in the Dardanelles. Seaplane reconnaissances are impossible, hence the damage to the forts by the bombardment of the eighteenth cannot be ascertained.

The Admiralty adds "No great expectations, however, should be based on this, as owing to losses due to drifting mines the attack was not pressed to a conclusion.

The power of the fleet to dominate the fortresses by a superiority of fire seems established.

Various other difficulties and dangers have to be encountered, but nothing has happened to justify the belief that the cost of the undertaking will exceed what has already been accepted and provided for.

The British casualties were sixty-one killed, wounded and missing.

Rear-Admiral de Robeck praises the splendid behaviour of the French squadron, which was quite undaunted by its heavy loss. Rear-Admiral Guepratte led them into close action with the greatest gallantry."

ANOTHER FRENCH BATTLESHIP FOR DARDANELLES.

PARIS, March 22.

M. Augagneur announces that the battleship Jaureguiberry is also on its way to the Dardanelles.

The French battleship Jaureguiberry was launched in October 1893 and has a displacement of 11,637 tons. Her engines have an indicated horse-power 14,800, capable of steaming 18 knots. The armaments comprise 2 twelve-inch guns (45 calibre) in the fore and aft turrets: 2—10.8 inch guns (45 calibre) in turrets on the beam: 8—5.5 inch (45 calibre) in pairs in the turrets: 4—9 pr.: 16—3 pr. Torpedo tubes, 2—18 in. submerged. Complement 640.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FRENCH FLEET

PARIS, Mar. 21.

The Minister of Marine, on behalf of the Government, has telegraphed to the Admiral commanding the French fleet in the Dardanelles congratulating the crews, sympathising with their glorious losses and expressing absolute conviction of final victory.

DRIFTING MINES IN THE DARDANELLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It is maintained that the Turkish action of setting mines to drift with the current, is contrary to the Hague Convention. It is not the first time that they have been guilty of the practice which was reported. Now that the loss of three battleships has resulted therefrom it is plain that precautions must be taken. The Admiralty fully recognises this and states in announcing the losses that this danger will require special treatment.

GERMANS SEIZE DUTCH STEAMERS.

PUBLIC GREATLY INCENSED.

LONDON, March 21.

The Germans have seized off the Belgian coast the Dutch steamers "Zaanstrom," laden with eggs, and the "Batavier 5," with a general cargo. Both were taken to Zeebrugge.

The Dutch public is greatly incensed and fears that trade is seriously threatened, especially with the colonies. Shipowners believe that Government will move in the matter.

DUTCH STEAMER ATTACKED BY AEROPLANE.

YMUIDEN, March 22.

The Dutch steamer Zevendergen has arrived here. Bombs were thrown at her from a German aeroplane, but she was not hit.

PIRATES TORPEDO ANOTHER MERCHANTMAN.

CREW ALL SAVED.

LONDON, March 22

A German submarine torpedoed and sank the steamer Cairne Orr off Beachy Head on Sunday afternoon. The crew of thirty-four were saved.

The steamer referred to is the Cairntorr, of 2,293 tons net, built in 1904, and owned by the Cairn Steamships, Ltd.

GOVERNMENT'S DRASTIC WHEAT SCHEME.

ALL STOCKS TO BE TAKEN OVER.

PROTECTION FOR INDIAN CONSUMER.

CONSERVATION OF IMPERIAL INTERESTS.

GOVERNMENT TO EXPORT.

PROFITS FOR THE STATE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr Clark announced that the Government of India intended to take over the whole wheat export trade of the country in the interests of the consumer, exporting firms being used as Government agents on commission.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 22.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Council, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in moving his resolution about the export of wheat added a small amendment that as an alternative to the prohibition of exports the Government be recommended to take such other steps as may be advised to bring down the price of wheat to a resonable level and to maintain, it at such level.

Mr. Clark then rose and announced that the Government of India intended to take over the whole wheat export trade of the country in the interests of the consumer, exporting firms being used as Government agents on a commission. In the course of a lengthy speech Mr. Clark reviewed the fluctuations of wheat prices since the war, the causes which underlay them and the various devices proposed to prevent undue export of the new crop. On the first two points he said: There have in effect been two sets of circumstances affecting prices during the period of the war. Firstly, the causes which led to the rise at the end of October and which were concerned mainly with the old crop, and secondly the causes leading to the further rise in price in February and counteracting the effect on the prices which should otherwise have been produced by promise of the new crop then well in sight. The crop which was harvested in the spring of 1914 was an unusually poor one especially in the United Provinces; the yield was 1¼ million tons less than that of the preceding year and the acreage sown with wheat was nearly 2 million acres less. On the other hand exports also were very much smaller than usual partly owing to the disturbance of trade caused by the outbreak of war which practically stopped shipments in August, usually a large exporting month. Hence when prices began to rise at the end of October there was good ground for assuming that there were still considerable stocks in the country. It is impossible to estimate the exact figure available in the country last October but we know this much that an extra demand of over 200,000 tons was made on them for seed for the additional 6 million acres put under wheat, an amount more than twice as large as the total exports authorised between 1st December and 31st March. This was a serious deduction from the existing stocks which enquiries made under the Ordinance have shown to be dangerously low, probably the lowest in proportion to the wheat consuming population for many years past. The prohibition consequently was not effective but it undoubtedly had a beneficial effect.

THE EXTERNAL POSITION.

Regarding the external wheat position Mr. Clark continued, the Dardanelles were closed just when the Russian crop was beginning to move and probably a million tons of wheat are locked up awaiting shipment from the Russian port. Australia has suffered from severe drought and is actually importing wheat instead of exporting. Bad weather has delayed the harvesting of the Argentine crop. The serious aspect of the case from India's point of view is the intensity of the demand which unless the Russian crop is released must, so far as we can foresee, exist up to the end of June. We have in sight now, humanly speaking, one of the largest crops that has ever been harvested in India. I do not think Hon. Members who represent wheat consuming districts in India would agree, that transference from one food to another can be so easily achieved. The problem before Government had been to mollify the effect in India of the rise in wheat price or in other words how to insulate India from the world market. Under present conditions it is morally certain that high prices will continue until the world's available supply is restored to something like their normal level. A single means of achieving this end and of safeguarding Indian prices would be merely to prohibit all export but the amount consumed in this country is a fairly constant quantity and it is absolutely certain that this year there will be a large surplus available for export, over and above what is required for consumption. It would be equally unnecessary and unjustifiable to lock up this surplus indefinitely, a course which would be unjust to the agriculturist and would mean a very serious loss to the country.

THE INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Our interest, especially at a time when a heavy strain is being placed on our finances is the maintenance of our export trade, while having regard for the consumer. Not only is our interest involved but all subjects of the Crown in India, British and Indians alike, wish in this great crisis to render what help they can to the Empire and that wheat should be permitted to leave our ports in whatever quantities can be spared is in the present circumstances no small matter to England. There is no question of the interests of India being sacrificed to those of the United Kingdom. In the communication on this subject which we have have had with His Majesty's Government it has always been perfectly clear that the interests of the Indian consumer are to stand first. If however some export is to be permitted the question arises how it is to be controlled, and further if we are successful in creating in India a price below the level of the world outside, and if some wheat is allowed to be exported it becomes clear that whoever is able to buy at Indian prices and to sell at world prices will make very large profits and the question arises, who is to benefit by this windfall? We have had to weigh most carefully the problem of how all these conditions were to be met. Before deciding upon our course of action there has been more than one alternative proposal in the field. The Hon. Pandit's resolution recommended that the Governor-General in Council should prohibit all export of wheat until the price comes down to 9 seers per rupee and whenever it rises above that rate. Another course is that of an export duty sliding on a scale corresponding to the fluctuation of prices.

A PRIMARY OBJECTION.

The primary objection to the proposal advocated in the Hon. Pandit's resolution is that it tends to fix not only the maximum but the minimum price. It tends to prevent it falling to a lower level. An arrangement of the kind is also very disorganising to the trade. We require a machinery which, while effecting the necessary control, will avoid as far as possible creating conditions which will be unnecessarily adverse to the trade. The fact that at any moment export might be stopped through causes quite outside the control of the individual trader would be a serious deterrent to business and therefore would be very prejudicial to agricultural interests. On the other hand in such business as would be done the exporter would secure for himself a wide margin of profit between the price in India and the price in the foreign market, and it is very open to question whether this should be accepted as a necessary consequence of prices being reduced in India through the Government's action. The proposal for an export duty to some extent meets this latter difficulty as the duty, when the export takes place, secures part at least of the profit to the State, but the proposal is open to the same objection that it would inevitably create instability of the market. It also seems to me that it would be extremely difficult to adjust the duty even with the device of a sliding scale according to the fluctuations of prices in such a way as to allow exports to take place up to a reasonable amount while still effectively controlling the price levels in India.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL.

The course which Government propose to adopt is, if I may say so, bolder and more comprehensive than the remedies which I have discussed so far. We propose no less a matter than taking over the whole control of the export trade. Our communique foreshadowed this. In that it was stated that after 1st April no private export of wheat would be allowed. What we propose is that wheat for export should only be bought on behalf of Government and only shipped on behalf of Government. We shall therefore prohibit the export of wheat except on behalf of the Crown from 1st April to 31st March next year. We have decided I should explain to extend by another three months the period of prohibition originally announced in our communique. It is our desire, as far as possible, to avoid interference with the ordinary channels of trade, and we propose therefore to employ as our agents the firms who nominally conduct the export trade of wheat in India. We propose to appoint a special officer, who will be known as the Wheat Commissioner with a sufficient staff to supervise the operations in India and have selected for this purpose Mr. Gubbay, a very able official in the Customs Service, who has had special experience of commercial questions. The firms employed will buy at the prices fixed by us and up to the quantities fixed by us. Wheat will be shipped in the main to London and will be sold there through the ordinary commercial agencies on behalf of Government. The firms acting as our agents will be remunerated in the ordinary manner by a commission and the profits of the transactions will accrue to Government. As I have already indicated, these profits may be large and it has seemed to us right that they should be secured by the State rather than that they should go to the enrichment of one particular class of the community, but we regard these profits as in a different category to our ordinary revenue and we hope that it may be possible to make some arrangements by which such profits as may accrue, will be earmarked for a special purpose.

GOVERNMENT TO FIX PRICES.

The essence of the scheme is that Government will have the power of fixing the prices at which the purchases are to take place in India for export or rather above which they are not to take place. This with the additional safeguard that the Government will also prescribe the maximum quantities to be bought should secure that there could be no possibility of purchase for export forcing up the prices. Hon. Members will naturally feel that the question of the initial price at which the working of the scheme is to open thus becomes very important. The actual figure cannot be announced yet, as it is still some days before the end of the month and further fluctuations of price may yet occur, and, in the meantime, we are in consultation with the Local Governments mainly concerned and with the trade on the point. The initial figure will be fixed with regard primarily to the interests of the consumer. For, while we do not intend to debar the cultivator from any part of the profit he might have looked forward to had the times been normal, we are not prepared to let the consumer suffer in a year of Indian plenty by reason of the abnormal circumstances arising out of the war. Subject to this our intention is that the initial prices at which the buying will commence for April shipment should be relatively high as compared with the subsequent prices which we shall fix. The price will be lowered for May shipments and we shall reserve to ourselves the discretion to lower the initial price even earlier than 30th April should it seem advisable to do so, and still further reductions will be announced for June shipments. We hope in this way to bring the prices steadily and surely down. These are the main principles of the scheme. It possesses the advantages which the advantages of an export duty claim for it but it is not I think open to objections. It resembles the export duty in that the difference between the Indian and the world price will be secured to Government but it avoids the disturbance to trade which must result from uncertain operation of export duties, and it avoids the doubt as to how far the export duty would really control the exports and protect the interests of the consumer. Our system practically amounts to a regulation of prices through an export trade not in its own interests but in those of the Indian consumer, consumer, while the greater measure of stability which our scheme will secure will also benefit the cultivator whose interests under the system of export duties would be detrimentally affected by the uncertainties of the market. The details are matters of machinery with which it would be burdensome for me to trouble the Council and which are still to a large extent under consideration and discussion with the trade. Our colleague in this Council, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, has afforded us valuable assistance. The difficulties will be in the working of the scheme which involves Government taking action in an unfamiliar field. I can assure the Council that we shall be very glad to consider any suggestions that may be made to us and we shall most carefully weigh any representations regarding hardships to other interests which have not yet been brought to our notice. We may, I am sure, count on the loyal co-operation of the trade.

Mr. Clark in conclusion said he would accept the resolution if Pandit Malaviya would amend the resolution adding the following:—"If long it was regarded as a special economic condition arising out of the war."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Sir Ibrahim was the next speaker.

Sir Ibrahim said that the proposed scheme of Mr. Clark would bring a small measure of relief to all those who had been hard hit by the war, and thought Government was taking a great responsibility in starting practically an export firm. He deprecated the employment of special non-official agency for purchase and urged that tenders should be invited to supply given quantities at fixed rates during stated periods.

Mr. Dadabhoy expressed his satisfaction with Mr. Clark's speech. He recognised the drastic character of the proposal and in view of the unparalleled situation he gave his support.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in supporting said that the embargo placed on export was politically expedient and morally justifiable. He regretted the omission from the Wheat Conference of Indian representatives and said it was surprising that in an important matter which was essentially of Indian interests Indian commercial opinion should have been excluded and only European exporting houses were consulted.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee said the proposal of Government was quite acceptable to the people. He hoped that in future in all conferences relating to trade Government should consult Indian commercial opinion which was growing powerful every day.

Mr. Marshall Reid in the course his remarks referred to the complaints of previous speakers that Indian merchants had not been invited to the Wheat Conferences and said the complaint arose out of the misunderstanding that the conferences were not called in order to aid Government in laying out a policy but only for the purpose of assisting Government with regard to the machinery for carrying out a policy already decided upon. He was afraid if Government involved itself in great trades it would get itself into difficulties. Government should keep themselves clear off the actual operations of the trade of the country and should employ existing agencies for the control of the wheat trade.

Mr. Monteath said that the wheat question did not interest his province so much as Northern India but as a general expression of opinion he would say that he endorsed every word uttered by Mr. Marshall Reid. He was of opinion that the less Government interfered with trade the better. He did not approve of the suggestion of making Commissariat Department's agency for the purpose of purchase.

Mr. Clark in replying pointed out that he was merely employing the existing machinery. He also said ninetenths of the trade was in the hands of Europeans. He was in sympathy with the proposal that Government should earmark the proceeds for the benefit of cultivators but as he did not know the amount they were unable to make any definite announcement.

The amended resolution was carried.

TRAGEDY IN POLAND.

AN APPALLING PICTURE.

DEATH, DESTRUCTION AND DEVASTATION.

M. Henri Sienkiewicz, the author of the world-famed novel, "Quo Vadis?" is like tens of thousands of his compatriots, a refugee, driven from his home by war, and though ill and confined to his room at Vevey, in Switzerland, he gave the "Daily News" correspondent some interesting and tragic information. Unique in History.

"M. Sienkiewiez is staying at Vevey with members of the committee for the relief of the victims of war in Poland, of which he is president and M. Paderewski is vice-president. The latter is now in Paris, and in due course will visit London and New York in connection with the Polish Relief Work.

"No more appalling picture of death, destruction, devastation has ever been drawn than that outlined to me by M. Sienkiewicz," writes Mr. Ernest Smith. "He declares himself that it is unique in history. I will try to reproduce it as nearly as possible in the words of the author of "Quo Vadis?" though for some of the details I am indebted to members of his committee who were present at the interview and who, noticing the difficulty M. Sienkiewicz had in carrying on a sustained conversation—he has just been operated upon for an abscess in the throat—came to his rescue when it was necessary to communicate certain figures, etc.

NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

"'Two countries,' he said, "have especially suffered in this frightful war in which the demons of Death and Destruction are struggling for the empire of the world. These countries are Belgium and Poland. The splendid help that many peoples have given to Belgium honours humanity. We are not jealous of the sympathy shown to that little nation; we know that we should have similar sympathy if the world only knew the miseries that our unhappy people have undergone and are undergoing.

"'What is the position in Poland? She has nothing to do with the war. Conquered and partitioned, she is not one of the belligerent nations, and yet a million and-a-half of her sons are fighting fratricidal battles in the armies of three different warring States. Our country is made the cockpit of the battles of Europe, and is devastated from end to end. Three-quarters of a million of our children are fighting in the Russian Army, and another three-quarters of a million are bearing arms for Germany or Austria. Think what this means.

POLE AGAINST POLE.

"When the order for a cavalry or a bayonet charge is given hordes of soldiers rush on each other, and when they get to striking distance and commence cutting one another down they find that the language in which they are uttering their imprecations is the common natal tongue—Polish! It frequently happens when the Red Cross go out to collect the wounded from a battlefield they lift from a heap one man in German uniform another in Austrian, and a third in Russian, and discover that they are all three Poles,—'

"'It is against the Bible, it is against the New Lieutenant, it is against the will of God,' interjected one of M. Sienkiewicz's friends. 'The curse of Cain is on an innocent people'

DYING CHILDREN.

"'The misery is really very great,' continued M. Sienkiewicz. 'In the kingdom of Poland alone there are 15,000 villages burnt or damaged, a thousand churches and chapels have been destroyed. Nine out of ten provinces are occupied by the Germans, who have seized everything, even to the peasant's chicken. Homeless, the villagers have sought shelter in the forests, where, it is no exaggeration to say, women and children are dying from cold and hunger by thousands daily. Children raise their fleshless arms and cry to their mothers for bread, but the Polish mother has nothing to give them—nothing but her tears.'

"Expressed in more detail, the kingdom of Poland comprises an area of 127,500 square kilometres.

One hundred thousand of these have been devastated by the Austro-German troops, who, M. Sienkiewicz said, had passed through some districts not once, but five or six times.

WHAT GERMAN OCCUPATION MEANS.

"More than one million horses and two million head of horned cattle had been seized by the invaders, and the whole of the 100,000 square kilometres in the possession of the Austro-German troops not a grain of corn, not a scrap of meat nor a drop of milk remained for the civil population. The material losses up to the present moment were estimated at one million roubles. Agriculture, which represented an annual value of two-and-a-half million francs, was ruined Industry that represented two millions a year was destroyed. No fewer than represented two millions a year was destroyed. No fewer than 400,000 workmen had lost their means of livelihood.

"When the Germans first invaded the country they seized all the coal mines in the west, on the Silesian border, but when they were temporarily driven from them they dynamited and flooded the most important workings. Now they hold them again. There was no coal in the country. In ordinary times its needs were 30,000 waggons per month; since the war they had only received 100 waggon-loads from Russia.

"Warsaw, with its 900,000 inhabitants, double the population of Brussels, was on the point of ruin because it was cut off from the rest of the empire. The price of coal was five times higher than before the war, and industry was naturally paralysed. Of the 160,000,000 inhabitants in the occupied area of Poland no fewer than 4,000,000 were menaced with death by famine.

GALICIA A DESERT.

"The state of things in Galicia is just as dreadful for the civil population, the innocent victims of war. Of the 78,500 square kilometres, all except 5,000 square kilometres around Cracow are in the possession of the Russians. They have commandeered 900,000 horses and about 2,000,000 head of horned cattle and seized all the corn. Part of the saline fields were taken and the oil wells. The rich country was a desert. Over one million of the inhabitants had sought refuge in other parts of Austria. They were in sheer destitution, wandering the country with nothing but the clothes they were wearing, and M. Andre Osuchowski, the chairman of the executive of the Relief Committee told me that he had himself seen women come into the shelters with their children dead on their breasts.

A GRAVE FAULT.

"I do not wish to engage the responsibility of M. Sienkiewicz in the expression of opinion which follows. It was given to me, out of his hearing, by a member of the Relief Committee, and had reference to what my informant regarded as the "grave fault" of Russia in Russianising the country as fast as she occupied it. In the railway administration alone they had replaced 40,000 Poles by Russians, and as for years the Poles had enjoyed a sort of Home Rule under the Austrians in Galicia, their sympathies for the Allies were being put to a very severe test by this action.

"I mention this remark because it is only right that the situation in Poland should be explained with impartiality.

THE AUTHOR'S HOME.

'I was at my home at Oblegorek, in the Government of Kielce, during the early part of the war,' resumed M. Sienkiewicz 'working on a new novel, "Les Legions." It deals with Napoleon's Italian campaign when he was Premier Consul. I have had to interrupt it and leave my books and documents at Oblegorek. The last I heard of my home was that trenches were being dug around it, and even in my garden. I made my way to Vienna, where it was reported that I was arrested by the Austrians, but that is not true. On the contrary, after some difficulty, they accorded me a permit to come here to Switzerland.

A UNIQUE COMMITTEE.

"Now I am giving the whole of my thoughts and energies to organising relief for my unhappy countrymen. We have formed a general committee composed of eminent representatives of German Poles, Austrian Poles, and Poles of the kingdom of Poland—it is a unique committee, it is the first time for 150 years that such a committee has existed. It had to comprise the three parties because all Poles are suffering There has been a committee for the relief of Polish distress created in Berlin, of which the United States Ambassador is a member, but America can sell no more corn, and Russia would not sell it to a Berlin committee for fear it might be used to feed German troops. It is only to our committee, established in neutral Switzerland, that the Russians are likely to supply corn.

'By the medium of local committees composed of eminent Poles we can assure help reaching the proper quarter. Food, cattle, and seed corn are what we require to save our peasantry and set them on their feet again.

WHAT POLAND WAS.

"It was because I felt the "Daily News" would help us to let the world know the sufferings of Poland that I left my bed to see you this morning. Remember that Poland in the past was the barrier against which the Turkish invasion of Europe broke. What generous cause is there for which she has not shed her blood? Ask England to help us to rescue our country from the most terrible distress. I don't want to make any comparison with the sufferings of Belgium—they have been too fearful for words—but our needs touch 15,000,000 of ruined people in a country seven times the size of Belgium, devastated by the repeated passages of armies during the six long months from the early days of last August.

"Now I must go back to bed again."

"The author of "Quo Vadis" spoke for the first time in English, and in parting he told me that he had a great affection for our country, which he had visited several times," concludes Mr. Smith.—"Public Opinion"

DUTY OF ITALIANS.

SIGNOR SALANDRA'S APPEAL FOR PUBLIC CALM.

So serious has the conflict of opinion concerning Italy's part in the war become that Signor Salandra, the Premier, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies during mail week, made an eloquent appeal to Italians to preserve national dignity and prevent civil war.

Declaring that powers had been given to prevent meetings likely to end in disorder, he said that at this moment it was their supreme interest that the country should in no way be disturbed by perturbations of the public peace, which would lessen the strength and authority of Italy in the civilised world. (Cheers.)

He pointede out that moral preparation was not made up of meetings or conflicts, but of reflection and moral discipline. (Loud cheers.) The Government did not hereby wish to change the direction on its internal policy.

Signor Salandra added that he did not know whether the nation ought or ought not to march, but on the day when the call came the nation would march unanimously to the orders of the country and the King.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ITALY.

FINANCIAL EXPOSURE BY A ROMAN.

"WE ARE NOT MASTERS IN OUR OWN HOUSE".

A book has just been published in Florence by Dr. Preziosi, editor of "La Vita Italiana all 'Estero," in which he shows how widespread is the commercial and political influence which Germany has acquired in his fair country, and the dangers to Italy's best interests resulting therefrom, says the "Daily News and Leader." The book is entitled "La Germania alla Conquista dell' Italia."

Having given instances of German penetration into France, Russia, and Austria, the author proceeds to describe how the penetration has been effected in Italy. In the earlier days of the Triple Alliance Francesco Crispi sought to get Bismarck to interest himself in inducing leading German bankers to support the market in Italian bonds, &c., and in 1890 he suggested to Bismarck the founding of a new bank in Italy, assisted with German capital.

Nothing came of this suggestion at the time, but ultimately, in 1894, the Banca Commerciale Italiana was founded in Milan with the modest capital of £200,000, underwritten by German, Austrian, Swiss and a few Italian financiers.

18 GERMAN DIRECTORS.

The bank founded in this way was very naturally controlled by Germans and Austrians, the leading promoters. The small capital of £200,000 in 1894 has in but 20 years grown to the large sum of £6,000,000. As the capital increased so also did the number of directors. Up till a few days ago there were 15 Italians and 18 Germans, Austrian, Swiss, &c.

The German directors included representatives of—,

Deutsche Bank.
Dresdner Bank.
Bank for Handel Industrie, Berlin.
Wiener Bankverein, Vienna.
Disconto Ges, Berlin.

The Italians held the honorary positions, the really controlling posts being held by non-Italians, with preference to Germans and Austrians.

Since the book was published all the German and Austrian directors have resigned in response to the agitation which its appearance aroused. Many Italians feel, however, that the mischief has been done.

IMMENSE INFLUENCE.

Dr. Preziosi claims that the Germans and Austrians have always been able to control the bank's actions and policy, with the result that Germany now exercises an immense influence over the economic and even political life of the country. He says:—

In beginning an inquiry as to the means by which Germany has constantly sought to make use of Italy, economically and morally, it is indispensable to set forth that Italy confronted with Germany finds herself in a state of real and peculiar subordination, which has exercised a most damaging influence on the development of our national life.

Studying the state of our country, and apart from all party considerations, one cannot do less than say that we are not masters in our own house. This preponderance of Germany in the internal life of our country is the consequence of a shrewd and intense campaign, carried on for a long time, for the impoverishment of Italy.

The German plan is simple, but marvellously efficacious, and is based on an almost incontestable control of the limited companies.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRY.

He contends that the bank has encouraged the forming of such companies all over Italy to deal with its many industries, and that using these companies' relations with or indebtedness to the bank as a lever they have been induced to do business with or helped to buy from German houses, whose names in most cases have been supplied and recommended by the bank itself.

He avers that some of the leading shipping companies are more or less under the bank's control, as are also the greater number of the foundry, metal, and some armament companies, several newspaper companies, and so on.

In political life the same influence is also felt. The bank has branches all over Italy, and the local members of Parliament, in many cases connected with companies and industries doing business with the bank, are induced to work in the banks—that is, in pro-German interests.

GERMANS AS ITALIAN CITIZENS.

When a company is formed to carry on any particular industry the bank may assist by taking up shares. The shares certificates are to bearer, as a rule. Then seemingly a company in which the bank holds shares will promote a subordinate company for some allied industry; and again the bank may come in, as before, taking up some of the shares or giving other financial help.

Dr. Preziosi writes of "the continued immigration of clever Germans into our country, who have adopted our language, our manners, and even our citizenship"; but at heart they remain German, and under the German law which came into operation on January 1, 1914, in certain circumstances still retain their German citizenship.

Then he asks: "These German citizens, who have also become Italian citizens, which side would they be on, in the event of Italy being engaged in war, and not on ame side as Germany?"

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS.

JUDGMENT IN TWO BOMBAY CASES.

APPEAL COURT DECISION SET ASIDE.

Judgment in two Bombay cases heard by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was delivered on February 25th. The cases were cross appeals brought by the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, and in both cases the Privy Council found in favour of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., reversing the judgment of the Bombay High Court in its appellate jurisdiction in one case, and dismissing the appeal of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal in the other.

The reports of the two judgments are appended.

Privy Council Appeal No. 17 of 1914.

The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Appellants, v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, Respondent.

Present at the hearing:—Lord Dunedin, Lord Shaw, Sir George Farwell, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali.

BARE-FACED SWINDLE.

Sir George Farwell, delivering judgment, said:—

This is an appeal from a judgment and decree of the High Court of Bombay in its appellate jurisdiction reversing a judgment of the High Court in its original jurisdiction. The question at issue is one of fact. The respondent is a banker and money-lender against whom personally no imputation is made; his manager was one Dani. Dani was on intimate terms with one Dwarkadas and Dwarkadas was for some years, until his death in August, 1909, agent and managing director of the appeallant Company, and of two other Companies, the Tricumdas and the Lakhmidas; in 1908 the appellant was a flourishing and solvent Company, and the two other Companies were largely insolvent; and both were heavily indebted to the respondent for advances to the amount of about 5½ lakhs. The respondent was pressing Dwarkadas for further and better security in respect of these sums, and also of other monies advanced by the respondent to Dwarkadas personally; and Dani and Dwarkadas accordingly arranged to shift part of the indebtedness of the Tricumdas and Lakhmidas Companies on to the appellant Company. This arrangement was carried out by entries which can only be characterised as a barefaced swindle. Dani procured two cheques, one from the Tricumdas Company for Rs. 85,000, and one from the Lakhmidas Company for Rs. 1,15,000, and sent them over by his son to the office of the appellant Company, to be placed to their credit, but simultaneously Dwarkadas, through his son Devji Damodar, telephoned to the cashier of that Company not to present the cheques, but to await further instructions; the two amounts were entered in the appellants' books to credit and appear as:—"Rs. 85,000 cheque 1 in number drawn on the Bank of Bombay (bearing) No. 95500 S. S., and Rs. 1,15,000 cheque drawn on the Bank of Bombay bearing No. 7.04950 S.S., No. 2." The two cheques were then destroyed by Dani's orders. It is difficult to suggest any object for this transaction of drawing and paying in cheques for the purpose of being entered with every circumstance of identification and reality, and then of immediate destruction without presentation, except fraud. The transaction was merely a paper one for the purpose of shifting the respondent's security from the two insolvent to the one solvent Company. The Judge of first instance has heard the evidence, which depends on the credit to be attached to the two sons of Dwarkadas on the appellants' side, and to Dani on the respondent's; he has stated that he has seldom seen in the box "such serviceable, clear-minded and absolutely truthful witnesses" as the two sons, or a more "thoroughly unscrupulous, untrustworthy, and untruthful man" than Dani, and he finds that the transaction was a deliberate fraud on the appellants. The Appellate Court refused to accept as conclusive the judgment of the Lower Court as to the veracity of the witnesses. It is doubtless true that on appeal the whole case, including the facts, are within the jurisdiction of the Appeal Court. But generally speaking it is undesirable to interfere with the findings of fact of the Trial Judge, who sees and hears the witnesses, and has an opportunity of noting their demeanour especially in cases where the issue is simple and depends on the credit which attached to one or other of conflicting witnesses. Nor should his pronouncement with respect to their credibility be put aside on a mere calculation of probabilities by the Court of Appeal. In making these observations their Lordships have no desire to restrict the discretion of the Appellate Courts in India in the consideration of evidence. They only wish to point out that where the issue is simple and straightforward and the only question is which set of witnesses is to be believed, the verdict of a judge trying the case should not be lightly disregarded.

DANI'S EVIDENCE.

With all respect to the appeal tribunal, their Lordships cannot accept their reading of the facts and inferences. They find no such contradictions or impossibilities in the evidence of the two witnesses whom the trial Judge in this case has believed to be to justify their preferring the opinion of the Appellate Court formed on the written record to his deliberate conclusions after hearing it in Court. Again, several of the conclusions of fact adopted by the Appeal Court appear to their Lordships to be quite mistaken, e.g., that Dani had no reason to fear and did not fear that the respondent would lose the money owing to him by the Tricumdas Company. It would serve no useful purpose to comment in detail on the judgment of the Appeal Court, but their Lordships feel bound to take exception to the Chief Justice's statement that the cross-examination of Dani, which convicted him of being party to a false and fraudulent balance sheet of the Tricumdas Company was "not a very relevant point," and that Dani was prejudiced thereby by being placed "in an uncomfortable position and reduced to shuffling answers." The observation might be of disastrous effect if accepted. Cross-examination to credit is necessarily irrelevant to any issue in the action, its relevancy consists in being addressed to the credit or discredit of the witness in the box so as to show that his evidence for or against the relevant issue is untrustworthy; it is most relevant in a case like the present where everything depends on the Judge's belief or disbelief in the witness's story, and to excuse him and to actually accept his story on the ground that he was uncomfortable when he was shown to be a fraudulent falsifier of accounts is to adopt a course which their Lordships cannot follow.

Their Lordships will humbly advise his Majesty that the judgment of the Appeal Court be set aside, and that of the High Court in its Original jurisdiction be restored and that the respondent do pay the costs of this appeal.

AN AFFIRMED DECREE.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Privy Council Appeal No. 78 of 1914.

Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, Appellant, v. The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld., Respondent.

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered 25th February, 1915.

Present at the hearing:—Lord Dunedin, Lord Shaw, Sir George Farwell, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali.

Sir George Farwell in his judgment said:—

This is an appeal from a judgment from decree, dated 20th August, 1912, of the High Court of Bombay affirming a judgment and decree of the High Court in its Original jurisdiction made on 4th March, 1912.

In 1909, the date of the transactions in question in this appeal, the appellant was a banker and money-lender in Bombay, having as his business manager there one Dani. At the same time the respondent Company has as its secretaries, treasurers and agents the firm of Jiwandas & Co., consisting of two partners, consisting of Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Purshotam, and Dwarkadas was also the Agent and Managing Director of the Tricumdas Mills Company and the Lakhmidas Mills Company; both of these Companies were then quite insolvent, while the respondents were perfectly solvent.

On the 13th February, 1909, Dwarkadas applied to Dani for a loan to himself or either of the two mills of Rs. 50,000; Dani refused to make the advance to Dwarkadas but agreed to make it to Purshotam, and accordingly, on a receipt signed by Purshotam for Rs. 50,000 bearing interest at 8 per cent., Dani, on behalf of the respondents, paid the sum of Rs. 50,000 to Dwarkadas, who at once applied it for his own use and benefit by reducing his own indebtedness to the Tricumdas Mills. On due date, the 14th April, 1909, Dani, by his son, applied for payment to Prushotam who referred him to Dwarkadas. Dwarkadas was quite unable to pay, and thereupon Dani, Dwarkadas and Purshotam prepared a number of documents and paper entries in the books of the respondent Company and the Tricumdas Company for the fradulent purpose of transferring the liability to pay the amount due on the receipt from Purshotam and the Tricumdas Company to the solvent respondent Company. A receipt for Rs. 50,666-10-8 was signed by Purshotam on behalf of the respondents, and was given to Dani in discharge of the bill then due, and entries were made in their books by Dwarkadas and Purshotam crediting the said sum to the appellant as received from him and debiting Rs. 68,666-10-8, which included this Rs. 50,666-10-8. Various other entries were made in the books of the Tricumdas Mills and in those of Dwarkadas and of the respondents, but both Courts below agree in regarding them as fradulent, and there is no question left for their Lordships' consideration except that of authority of respondents' agents. It is said that the liability of Purshotam was duly transferred to the respondents by Dwarkadas as their agent. Their Lordships, however, are of opinion that Dwarkadas had no such authority: it is not suggested that he had express authority, and the manager or managing director of a mill company has no implied authority to purchase on behalf of his mill the liability of a stranger and still less of their own Manager or Manager's partner in a private transaction of his own.

Their Lordships will humbly advise his Majesty that this appeal be dismissed with costs.

AIRSHIPS OVER PARIS.

In another column we publish a telegram giving details of the raid over Paris by two Zeppelins. The above view of Paris (taken in the early part of the war) with a Zeppelin sailing overhead will give the reader an idea of the scene.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged H. E. Staunton, manager in Bombay of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co., of London, with cheating the Russo-Asiatic Bank in respect of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 15,000 and the Comptoir Nationale D' Escompte de Paris in respect of Rs. 18,000. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. J. K. Tarachand, barrister, defended the accused.

Mr. L. J. Baines, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was accountant of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and held that position in 1914. He was assistant accountant before that. He knew the practice followed with reference to Messrs. Lloyd and Co. with regard to the trust receipts. Mr. Adamson, the manager, would pass the trust receipts and promissory notes for Messrs. Lloyd and Co., and would initial them. As accountant it was witness' duty to see that he had the receipts and the promissory notes from the accused to cover the over drafts. Any arrangement made by the accused on behalf of Messrs. Lloyd and Co., was not made through witness but Mr. Adamson. At the end of November Mr. Adamson instructed witness to go and see the accused, which he did. He (witness) understood the firm had failed and therefore he asked the accused for the delivery orders for the goods mentioned in the receipts. The accused first said he had no goods at all, and then, on seeing the trust receipts, he said he thought the groundnuts were in the godown, but that he had not inspected the godowns for some months and could not be certain. He did not say why he had not inspected them. He did not say what godown he was referring to but spoke generally about it. Witness asked him where the goods were and he replied he did not know.

WHEN THE FIRM FAILED.

The accused looked very agitated and worried, and told witness the failure of the firm was a very serious affair, because he would lose his position and was not insured. He also said the affairs were in a mess as merchants in Europe had repudiated their contracts, and shipments to Antwerp had been diverted. Witness asked him again if he would give him the delivery orders for the goods mentioned in the receipts so that he could see if he could get hold of them. The accused replied it was no good giving the delivery orders because he had no hold of the godowns and the muccadum refused, but that if he (witness) wished he could see the muccadum in the outer godown and ask him about the goods. He also said he had given the Comptoir National a delivery order, as Mr. Watson of that Bank had insisted on having it, but it was so much waste paper. He added that if he (witness) liked he would give him a delivery order, too but witness replied that under the circumstances he did not want one. Shortly afterwards, the Russo-Asiatic Bank filed a petition against the adjudication of Messrs. Lloyd and Co., in the beginning of December.

Mr. Tarachand at this stage said no evidence had been led as regarded the circumstances under which the accused had been arrested. He wanted a full history of those circumstances to be put before the Court.

Mr. Nicholson said that since Mr. Tarachand wanted it, he would lead that evidence.

TRANSACTIONS WITH FRENCH BANK.

Mr. R. W. Watson, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was manager in Bombay of the Comptoir National d' Escompte de Paris. He knew the accused, and that Messrs. Lloyd and Co., were doing business with the Bank in Bombay and London. Before July he had interviews with the accused.

He did not arrange any terms with the accused as to the business, because he had always been calling upon him to reinburse. He found him signing letters of lien in favour of banks. He never went into details, which were attended to by his clerks and accountant. When these letters of lien came the accused would first come and ask him if he could do an operation. He had a separate interview with him before each of the documents came. At these interviews the accused would say he wanted so much money against such goods. He made verbal applications. In every case the accused told him what the stuff was to be. When he made the advance on the 10th July witness was satisfied as to the financial position of Messrs. Lloyd and Co., but he was always trying to get back the moneys he had previously advanced. There was nothing special to make him try to get back those advances then, but he had a good deal of experience of trust receipts in various parts of the world, and he had never found it advantageous to hold them. He remembered no case in which he had no interview with the accused whilst making the advances. It was the practice in all cases to hold a promissory note besides a trust receipt. They took the promissory notes in order that there should be no question as to their right to call for payment on demand. He took promissory notes in all cases. When on the 10th of July, 1914, he made an advance of Rs. 45,000 against 25 tons of groundnuts he took no steps to ascertain where the goods referred to in the trust receipts were, and whether they were in the possession of the accused. There was a debit balance of Rs. 28,493 against the accused then. As a rule they handed back the trust receipts when they had been satisfied. On the 10th July, when he made the advance, he absolutely took the accused's word that Messrs. Lloyd & Co. had in their possession the 25 tons of groundnuts hypothecated to the Bank. He would certainly have not entered into the arrangement with them if he had known at that time that the goods of Messrs. Lloyd and Co., were in a godown of which the key was in possession of Messrs. Chunilal Sakalchand, or that they own money to Messrs. Chunilal Sakalchand in respect of the goods in the godown, without further enquiries as to the amount of the goods they had in there. He considered those particular goods as appropriated to the advance made by his Bank. He would not have made the advance if he had known the existence of trust receipts in favour of other Banks on the goods. He would not have given a pie. He knew the accused had been doing business with other Banks but not if that was on produce. He certainly did not know that the accused was coming to him and asking him for advances in respect of goods when such goods were in a godown of which the key was in the hands of the "muccadums," and which were under charge to other banks. He would not have done business with the accused if he had known that, and in concealing those facts from him the accused had deceived him. The accountant of the Bank had no authority to accept documents for rapeseed against those for other stuff. As a matter of fact, however, produce other than that mentioned in the trust receipt had been accepted and credited in the Bank. Witness had found that out after the failure of Messrs. Lloyd and Co. There was only one such exception that he knew of. He found that unfortunately it had happend that over drafts had been paid off by produce other than that mentioned in the trust receipt. The practice had been known to the accused.

Witness further said that on the 25th of July the Bank advanced to the accused Rs. 17,000 against a trust receipt of 100 tons of rapeseed and a promissory note. To his recollection he did not then ask the accused where the rapeseed was. He had instructions from the Head Office to limit the overdraft to from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000. He would not have entertained the accused's application if the latter had told him that the Eastern Bank held a trust receipt on the whole of the stuff in the godown, and that he owed a sum of money to the muccadums. On the 25th July he allowed an overdraft because the accused showed him shipping documents of the value of £1050. Unfortunately he allowed the limit of overdraft to be exceeded. He would not have have allowed that if he had not known that shipping documents were coming in, and they eventually did. In the particular case in which he had allowed one produce to be substituted for another, he did not mind so long as the produce was there and the value was good. He had allowed this alteration to be made partly because it occasioned a reduction in the overdraft. By that, he, unknown to himself, had exchanged one bad security for another. On the failure of the firm he asked the accused if the goods hypothecated to the Bank were all right. The accused turned round and asked his assistant Mr. Perrins, who said he thought so. The accused then gave a delivery order, subsequently adding it was no use going to get the goods because the "muccadums" were in possession. By the accused not giving the shipping documents for the goods mentioned in the trust receipts, the Bank had sustained a loss of Rs. 17,642. Witness' Bank did not make a personal complaint to the police in the matter, because he knew another Bank had already made one and they were acting in unison. Nor was any petition made against the adjudication of Messrs. Lloyd and Co., but they knew of the matter. He never saw the trust receipts after he had passed them and looking to the practice in the Bank he personally could not check if they had been satisfied as regarded the nature of the goods..

STORY OF THE ARREST.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was in charge of the C.I.D. On the 16th January last, a complaint was made to the Commissioner of Police, with reference to the accused by the manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. Upon that he caused enquiries to be made and found that the aclused had left Bombay. From the enquiries he had reason to believe that the acused had committed an offence. The accused was on the 10th of February brought to Bombay from Aden where they had telegraphed to on the 10th January. When brought to Bombay the accused was arrested on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust, and handed over to Inspector Morris.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tarachand, the witness said he first knew of the matter from the complaint made by Mr. Adamson, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. The accused's actions were not watched before he left for England. Witness had the accused arrested on the complaint made by Mr. Adamson and on enquiries made by the police.

The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

RAILWAY THIEF SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 20.

The Sub-divisional Magistrate of Closepett has sentenced a man called Subba, a railway porter, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, who confessed to theft of a cash chest containing Rs. 3,000 from a night train of the Madras and S. M. Railway, in December last. He secreted himself in a van at Closepett station at about 2 a.m. and as the train climbed a gradient he pushed the safe out, jumped after it, and forced it open single handed. His lavish style of living in his village, soon after, led to suspicion and his arrest.

The Munster correspondent of the "Telegraaf," in a despatch sent by courier to the frontier, says that the military authorities of Germany will place at the disposal of farmers groups of 80 to 100 prisoners of war for agricultural work. The men must be lodged and fed by the farmers, and will receive pay of ten pfennings (1 1/5d.) daily. The authorities recommend farmers to take advantage of this opportunity, as the economic situation depends greatly on the crop next summer.

Ten accused out of eleven have been committed to Sessions in connection with the Bankura (Bengal) dacoity case. Of the eleven accused nine are Mahomedans and two Hindus.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take.

180—4...

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 19.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. Alliston.
Second-Lieut. G. Barnett, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. M. Beningfild, Worcesters.
Lieut. R. Brostowe, Devons.
Lieut. W. A. Burges, Irish Rifles.
Captain W. U. Campbell, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain A. Capell, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. G. Clague, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. M. Close, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. A. Colles, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. J. R. Cox, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. M. E. Crosse.
Second-Lieut. W. Curtis, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. G. Cuttle.
Captain J. Dixon, Middlesex.
Major G. Daberly, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. F. Elwin, Wiltshires.
Lieut. H. Ethelston, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. J. Everard, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain W. Gallagher, East Lancashires.
Captain S. Garrett, Suffolks.
Lieut. E. C. Gates, 13th Londons.
Lieut. E. Gilbey, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. H. Gloster, Gordons.
Lieut. G. D. Gordon, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. S. Gotch, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. E. Hare, Worcesters.
Major C. E. Harrison, Rifle Brigade.
Captain H. Homan, Middlesex.
Captain A. H. Hooper, Middlesex.
Major J. Howley, Lincolns.
Lieut. Sir E. Hulse, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Inglis, Gordons.
Captain C. Lafone, Devons.
Captain H. D. Laing, Gordons.
Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Laurie, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. P. Lees, Northamptons.
Lieut.-Colonel G. B. McAndrew, Lincolns.
Lieut.-Colonel C. McLean, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Matthews, Northamptons.
Lieut. F. Montague, Lincolns.
Captain O. Oakes, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. A. Owen, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. C. Payne, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. C. G. Peake, Lincolns.
Lieut. T. P. Pilcher, Rifle Brigade.
Captain H. Power, Northamptons
Captain J. L. Robinson, Northamptons.
Lieut. L. Ruck, Worcesters.
Captain G. Smith, Gordons.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 22.

The following are the officers' names in the eighty-fourth list of casualties from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

1-39th Garhwal Rifles:—Capt. B. Sparrow, Capt. W. G. Kenny, Lieut. J. C. St. G. Welchman.

8th Rajputs (attached 1-39th Garhwal Rifles):—Capt. R. J. Clarke.

38th Dogras (attached 1-39th Garhwal Rifles):—Capt. W. Owen.

47th Sikhs:—Capt. A. M. Brown.

52nd Sikhs (attached 59th Scinde Rifles):—Capt. P. S. Hore.

67th Punjabis (attached 59th Scinde Rifles):—Capt. T. Reed.

82 Punjabis (attached 59th Scinde Rifles):—Capt. B. Clerk.

87th Punjabis (attached 1-39th Garhwal Rifles):—Capt. J. E. Murray.

2-4th Gurkha Rifles (attached 1-4th Gurkha Rifles):—Major D. C. Young.

1-9th Gurkha Rifles:—Capt. J. R. L. Heyland.

3rd Co. 1st Sappers and Miners:—1705 Ahmad Khan.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

59th Scinde Rifles:—Lieut. Col. P. C. Eliott Lockhart D.S.O.

WOUNDED.

11th Rajputs (attached 6th Jat Light Infantry:—Capt. T. L. Ovens (severely.)

15th Ludhiana Sikhs:—Brevet Lieut. Col. C. A. Vivian, Capt. C.F.W. Hughes,

16th Rajputs (attached 58th Vaughans Rifles):—Capt. E. Grose.

19th Punjabis (attached 59th Scinda Rifles):—Capt. E. C. Barnes.

30th Punjab (attached 1-39th Garhwals Rifles):—Lieut. R. L. Lemon.

35th Sikhs (attached 47th Sikhs):—Capt. H. F. Story.

38th Dogras (attached 59th Scinde Rifles):—Lieut. M. H. Bickford.

1-39th Garhwal Rifles:—Lieut. Col. E. R. R. Swiney, Capt. G. R. Mainwaring,

45th Sikhs (attached 15th Sikhs):—Capt. F. C. Waterfield.

47th Sikhs:—Lieut. Col. H. L. Richardson, Lieut, Col. S. R. Davidson, Capt. S. B. Combe, Capt. L. R. Hogge, Capt. W. H. Ralston.

58th Vaughans Rifles:—Capt. A. A. Smith.

59th Scinde Rifles:—Capt. A. H. Burn, Capt. R. D. Inskip.

69th Punjabis (attached 1-4th Gurkha Rifles):—Capt. H. H. McGann (seriously).

11th Infantry (attached 2-39th Garhwal Rifles):—Capt. J. F. Perkin.

2-2nd Gurkha Rifles:—Major D. M. Watt.

2-3rd Gurkha Rifles:—Major R. W. L. Dundas.

1-4th Gurkha Rifles:—Capt. G. M. T. Hogg,

2-5th Gurkha Rifles (attached 2-8th Gurkha Rifles):—Lieut. A. Neville-Rolfe.

1st K. G. O. Sappers and Miners:—Capt. A. J. G. Bird, Capt. H. E. Roome.

3rd Sappers and Miners:—Lieut. H. Hamilton.

Unattached list Indian Army (attached 4th Liverpool Regiment):—2nd Lieut. C. L. St. O. Clerk.

Unattached list Indian Army 1st Bedfordshire Regiment):—2nd Lieut. A. C. Curtis.

CORRECTIONS TO PREVIOUS LISTS.

47th Sikhs:—Subadar S... not wounded but missing.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GRAVEYARD IN DISPUTE.

GOVERNMENT POWER OF EVICTION DENIED.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

GULAB CHHITU AND ANOTHER v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, District Judge of Broach.

The facts are these:—There is a certain plot of land which is used and for many years has been used as a grave yard, but also for storing wood. The occupants or persons who are in charge of the land whether with reference to its use as a grave-yard or as a timber store, are the plaintiffs. This occupation had continued for at least fifty years before this suit was brought. Eventually the Government decided that the plaintiffs should be evicted unless they ceased to use this land for the purpose of a wood store. The plaintiffs had brought this suit to protect themselves against the proposed eviction by the Government unless they ceased to use the land as a wood store.

The Acting District Judge, Mr. E. H. Waterfield, came to the conclusion that the order of eviction was perfectly legal and justified under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, differed from the District Judge. Mr. Justice Heaton observed:—As a general principle Government have no power to evict persons in such occupation of land except as provided by the law, and it is not suggested that they have any power to evict these plaintiffs unless that power is to be found in the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. It is not denied that the plaintiffs are lawfully in occupation of this land provided that they put the land to a proper use, that is to say, they are not in occupation as trespassers or as persons without any rights. It is said and it may be perfectly true that they are in occupation as persons entitled to be in charge of the graveyard which exists on the land. But assuming this to be so, and knowing as we do that they have used the land as a wood store, is there any provision in the Land Revenue Code which entitled the Government to evict them? I can find none. It is not shown in this case that the land has been assigned for the purpose of a grave-yard as provided in section 38 of the Land Revenue Code. We know merely that the land is and has been grave yard for very great many years. How, under what arrangements or by whose authority it came to be a grave yard we do not know and in our ignorance it would be profitless to conjecture. Thus this land so far as the evidence shows, has neither been assessed nor held for the purpose of agriculture. True it has been assessed but so far as I can judge on the evidence it was assessed for some purpose not directly connected with agriculture, because when it was assessed it had been for many years and was still a grave yard. No assessment was ever levied from the occupants, and is nowhere appears from the Government Records that the land was ever regarded as land to be used for the purpose of agriculture. In fact, it never has been used for the purpose of agriculture, so far as the evidence informs us. It is not, therefore, land to which sections 65 and 66 of the Land Revenue Code apply. I can find no provision which entitles the Government to evict these persons as from their proceedings it seems they propose to do. On the merits, therefore, I feel no doubt whatever that the plaintiffs are entitled to protection against this intended eviction. The only other points which I need notice are first that we are not in any way in this case concerned with the question as to whether Government have the power or whether they ought to levy any assessment on the land. Secondly, it has been argued that the suit is time barred. I think there is no bar of limitation in this case.

Their Lordships ordered that the decree of the Lower Court be set aside, and that a declaration be made that the plaintiffs were in lawful occupation of the land in suit and were entitled to remain in such occupation undisturbed and the plaintiffs should have their costs in both the Courts.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Government of Bombay.

PRIZE COURT.

THE KARA DENIZ.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MOURAD BEG .....*Master.*

SOCRATES ATYCHIDES .....*Claimant.*

This was an application for the issue of a Commission and for "de bene esse" examination of witnesses in the above cause, in which the claimant alleged that the seizure of the S.S. Kara Deniz by the Government was illegal, as the ship was at the time of the seizure a Persian vessel. The Government contended that the seizure was justified as the transfer of the ship to the claimant, who was a Persian subject, was not bona fide, and was made simply to avert the capture of the ship. After a prolonged hearing his Lordship held that he was unable to come to a definite conclusion without further evidence, and had adjourned the case to enable the claimant to apply for a commission to obtain evidence outside India, if he wished to do so.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the claimant.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the Government.

Mr. Inverarity stated to the Court that the claimant had left for Greece on Saturday the 13th March, having appointed Mr. Tomroff as constituted attorney, and he moved the Court on the affidavit of Mr. Tomroff. They wanted first the 'de bene esse' examination of two of the crew ordered by the claimant from Greece and who were shortly returning to Greece. They also desired a Commission to Constantinople where they could obtain valuable evidence from the claimant's books, the books of the Banks there, the claimant's pass books, and the counterfoils of cheques. All that evidence would support the claimant's story of payment for the ship. They could also examine the claimant's partner Bakhrado and the claimant's Chief Engineer there. Constantinople would perhaps shortly be occupied by the Allies and there would therefore be no difficulty in issuing a Commission to that place. He also applied for a Commission to London to examine Willis, the ship broker, and also to Batoum, in Russian territory and Busrah.

The Advocate-General said that they had no objection to the 'de bene esse' Examination. As to the Commission to Constantinople that question ought to be ordered to stand over for the present. With regard to Busrah instead of a Commission he suggested that the High Court should communicate with the British Court there and obtain extracts from documents there. He submitted that the Commission to Batoum was unnecessary. He left to the Court the question of a Commission to London.

His Lordship ordered the question of a Commission to Constantinople to stand over and that the Commission to Batoum was unnecessary. His Lordship ordered a commission to issue to England for the examination of Willis. His Lordship also ordered the Political Resident at Busrah to be communicated with in order to obtain the necessary extracts from documents there.

Solicitors for the claimant: Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

Solicitor for the Government: E. F. Nicholson.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court work is over.

For Orders and Directions.

T. & I. J. Bhaishanker K. & G., In Re Petitions for Probate of the last Wills & Testaments of Gordhandas Lachminarayen deceased, v. Bai Piaribai widow and anr., Petitioners, Malvi H. M. & R., Bhimji & Co., Patell and Ez., Attorneys for the Creditors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

12-14.—Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr. v. Teppa Roopa, Little & Co.

Testamentary Suits.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshowji Tyabji D & Co. A B Part Heard.

7-14—M. K. R. B. & Co. Sriribai widow and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Jeh. S. M. & H.

L. C. 144-15—Jeh. S. M. & H. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Shiribai widow and ors. M. K. R. B. & Co.

Long Causes.

635-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Carrimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir M. and S., Manchershaw & N.

371-14.—Jehangir M. & S., Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir S. M. & H.

S. C. 98-15.—Rustamji and G., Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Harsey & Co., a firm, Motichand and D.

380-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Man H. M. & Co., Mulji and Th.

1193-13.—Khunderao L. & M., Tarachand Panalal and ors. v. Messrs. Waghji Walabhdas & Co., a firm and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Surajmal & Co., Madhowji K. & C.

641-14.—Payne & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh Goormukrai Sukhanand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

45-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B and Co.

618-14—Edg G. W & Co. Venkata Kristiniah v. The Hydrabad (Deican) Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. and ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

53-13.—Ard. H. D. & Co., Munshi Mahomed Hassan Mackba & ors., v. Alli Mahomed Haji Kassam & anr., Sm. B. & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

133-14—Ardeshir H D & Co, Hooseinbhai Ahmedbhai & ors. v. The South India & Mysore Mfg. Co. Ld., and anr. Unwalla P & P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

859-13—Mulla and Mulla The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow and ors. Ard. H D & Co. Payne & Co. Matu J & M Shroff D & D.

477-14.—Ard. H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain & V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ard. H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji & anr., v. Harsey Hewraj, Kanga & S.

1000-14.—M. R. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy & ors., Captain & V.

793-14.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Bai Kashibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla & Mulla.

1117-14.—Little & Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., v. Vrijnathdas Gopaldas and anr., Motichand & D.

1345-14—Jehangir S P and H. Rustomji Kaikobad Parakhi v Noor Mahomed Haji Vaziah, Mulla and Mulla.

855-14—Captain and Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors v Ramnabai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

193-13—Malvi H M and R, Pahladdas Jankiprasad a firm v Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghavayya N and Co.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Mehta D and L, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1077-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai widow, Mulji & Th.

1280 14.—Purnanand & Co., Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai, widow and ors., Ragh. N. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

148-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Ganesmal Samrathmal, a firm, v. Govindji Tricumdas.

583-14.—Bhai K. & Gir, The Poona Bank, Ltd., v. Sitaram M. Moghe & ors., Matubhai J. & M.

841-14.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navi, Co., Ltd., v. Dvijendranath Roy Chowdhary and anr., Motichand & D.

1424-14.—Matubhai J. & M., The Pioneer Bank, Ltd., v. Cassamally Jafferbhoy.

1473-14.—Payne & Co., Hormusji Nusserwanji & anr., v. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote & ors., Vachha & Co., Amin and Desai, Payne & Co.

31-15.—Patell & Edg., Mrs. Eva Brewin v. Bai Rahmatunnisa Nisa Begam & ors.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

928-10—Payne & Co. B. N. Lang v. Kastoorbai widow and ors. Edg. G. W. & Co.

For Confirmation of Comr's Report and for Final Decree.

344 12.—Mans H. M. & Co., Naratam Anandji v. Canji Hirji and ors., Bhemji & Co., Madh K. & C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

73-13. Soonderdas & Co. Subbegnand Magenchand v Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P. & P.

623-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Mularji & ors v Tribhowandas Vasjiwandas & ors Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

548-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

724-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

641-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas, a firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jehangir S M and H.

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v The All India United Insurance Co Ltd Edgelow G W & Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B, Bai Parinbai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jamsetjee R & D.

S SCT. 594-21470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Ex. Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji. Bhai K and G

901-14—Mulla & M Sassally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayan Lalchand Tapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors, Cap and V.

246-13—Adreshir H D & Co. Gangaram Raghunath Samant and anr v. Hari, Sadashiv Khanolker and ors. Sab G & Ch. M. & K Part Heard 4-9-14. Hiralal & Co. for Postponement.

Before the Prothonatary in his office.

For Investigtion of Pauperisen.

Suit P. P. No. 27-15-4-15.—In Person, Sudmul Nanlal v. Bai Haneckbai widow, Kanga & Sayani (for a pauper), Part Heard.

GERMANY'S WAR BUDGET.

500,000,000 FOR CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE.

According to a Berlin telegram received in Amsterdam, the German Imperial Budget calls for the sum of £502,117,100 extraordinary expenditure. Of this sum £500,000,000 are required for war expenditure and the remainder for the requirements of the Ministry of the Interior and the Postal, Telegraph, and Railway services. £3,728,417 are set aside from the General Imperial Funds for the Sinking Fund. No redemption of war loans is provided for, as the methods of such redemption can only be decided upon after the war.

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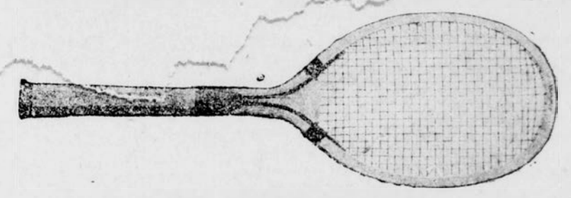

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BOMBAY TRACT AND BIBLE SOCIETY.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The eighty-seventh Annual Report of the above Society just received shows that the work of the Society has grown steady in volume throughout the year. The sales every month have been larger than in the corresponding month last year. The increase in one or two months amounted to as much as 80 per cent. In the month of December the sales of English books were higher than in any other month on record. There has been a decrease in receipts from periodicals, and several large bills were unpaid when our accounts were closed. There has, however, been no loss of business.

There has been a further decrease in the receipts from Job Printing. The Committee are not pressing this Department of the work for reasons mentioned in last year's report.

TWO NEW FEATURES.

The work of the year will be memorable chiefly for two changes: one being a change in methods of distribution and the other, the maturing of plans for a change in the Constitution of the Society.

During the year 1914 whenever it was proposed to publish a new Book or re-print an old one that had gone out of print, steps have been taken to sound public opinion in advance by sending out a Circular stating the character, size, and proposed price of the book, and enclosing a postcard, inviting Missionary Distributors of Literature to fill in the number of copies of each book wanted and return the card to the Depot.

The result has been:—

(1) A good deal of most valuable advice has been obtained from those most competent to offer it, i.e., from those who are engaged in the actual distribution of vernacular literature. Such persons know what is wanted and what is not wanted, and in several instances such advice has been of much advantage to the work of the Society.

(2). The other, and by far the most important result, has been that large orders have been received in advance, thereby enabling the Committee to publish and put into circulation thousands of books, where, it is safe to say under the old system, the sales would scarcely have run into hundreds.

The second new feature in the year's work has been the modification of the Constitution of the Tract Society so as to permit of the addition to the Committee of a body of representatives elected by the various Missions working in the Marathi language area. For many years past the Society's Tracts and Books have been in demand mainly in the Deccan, and the Distributors have been Missionaries working in country Districts. Such men and women have acquired the expert knowledge that the Tract Society needs. Their work, in turn, will be greatly promoted, if they can get suitable Literature and at prices that will put it within reach of their audiences.

Education has spread, and is spreading, so that the means that were capable of coping with the situation a few years ago are now outgrown. Schools and pupils are increasing. It follows that a new Constituency of readers has grown up who must be supplied with good Literature, or it would have been better for many of them never to have learned to read at all

DONATIONS.

The Society's thanks are due—to the Religious Tract Society of London for a grant of Rs. 2,038, and to the American Tract Society for a grant of Rs. 303, while friends of the Society in India and England have contributed Rs. 771.

The Building Fund Account shews that interest has been paid in full out of the profits of the Society to the extent of Rs. 2,065, and that the Loan which now stands at Rs. 40,710, has been reduced from the same source by Rs. 1,000.

Our Income from Rents has again increased. Our Donations are larger and our Incomes from sales of both Vernacular and English Books has grown considerably, while on the other hand there have been important savings in Municipal Taxes, Fire Insurance, and other items.

We have printed during the year 57,000 copies of books equal to 3,038,000 pages, as against 22,000 copies and 1,522,000 pages in 1913. The total copies put into circulation was 62,201 with 4,289,935 pages.

The net receipts from sales of Vernacular publications amounted to Rs. 4,992, as against Rs. 3,842, and from Import Stock Rs. 23,239, as against Rs. 21,439 in 1913.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

TEXT OF THE FULL DEMANDS MADE IN PEKING.

During mail week it was announced that the full text of the demands made by Japan upon China had been telegraphed from Peking to the Chinese Legation in London.

It is declared that they are 21 in number, and, in the main, agree with the statement regarding them telegraphed a few days ago from New York. There is, however, one notable exception in the last paragraph, as the demand contained therein regarding the exclusion of all foreigners other than Japanese from rail-road, mining, and dock concessions is limited to Fukhien.

From a well-informed source it is stated that after the first conference the Japanese Minister, in view of the opposition of China, verbally agreed to withdraw ten of the 21 demands. Three days later, however, the Japanese Minister at Peking, on instruction from Tokio, informed China that she must insist on the whole 21 demands as originally submitted.

A public meeting was held yesterday at Bangalore to support a memorial presented to the Deputy Commissioner protesting against liquor bars, gambling tables, and the nautch at the forthcoming city Municipal Industrial Exhibition. The Chair was taken by Mr. Chengiah Chetty, retired Deputy Commissioner, and there were European and Indian speakers.

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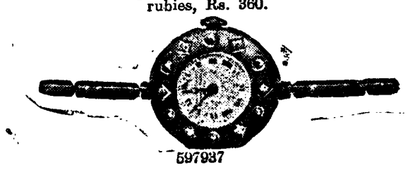

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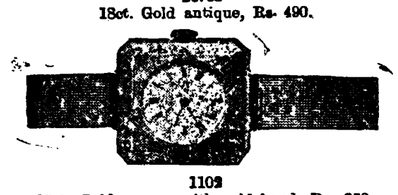

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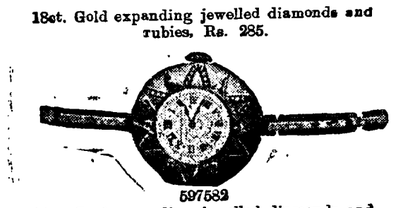

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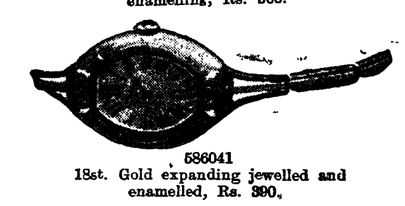

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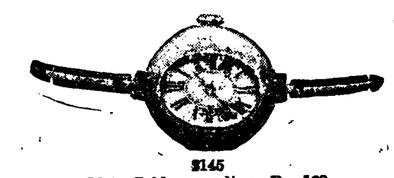

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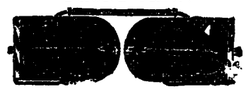

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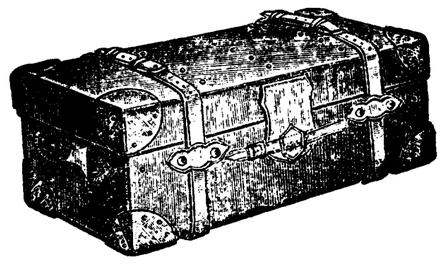

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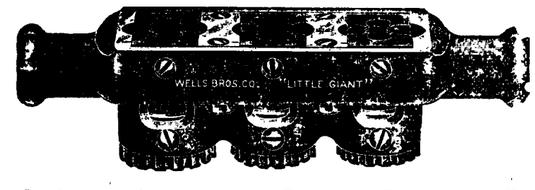

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